EMERGENCY WARD 64

William Tell –
Sprites Galore

HARLEY
STREET W1

Games Reviewed:
The Three Stooges ◊ Barbarian
Echelon ◊ Barbarian
Great Giana Sisters
Salamander

UNBEATABLE PROGRAMS
TALKING COMPUTERS △ SCROLLING WINDOWS △ SECRET WRITING

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FAST Broadside

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Stop Press

Two problems beyond our control have altered the contents of the magazine as displayed on our cover.

We apologise for the non-appearance of the Rainbow Arts revue destined for this issue but the Post Office strike affected receipt of the tent. Normal service will be resumed by the time the December issue hits the street and the three Amigas will be there.

The second apology relates to the

Disney Sisters review. Although some copies of the game have been circulated, Nintendo have played an injunction on Rainbow Arts for infringement of copyright. US Gold, who hold the British distribution rights, have had to withdraw the game from sale until the situation is resolved.

US Gold deeply regret having to make this move and hope that Nintendo and Rainbow Arts can reach a mutual agreement which will allow the game back into circulation.

Plus 4 Fantasy

York Electronic Research are on the look out for new software package for the Plus 4. Basically their idea is to launch something simple enough to create the extra work which will give amateurs that extra touch of class.

A release date and price have not yet been fixed but you can be sure that it'll be putting it through its paces in a future review as soon as the YER production has got going.

Tumbles:
York Electronic Research, The Tolar-
pan Centre, 4 Fishergate, York YO1
6AA Tel. (0904) 610722

Fortran for the C64

Although the Fortran programming language has been around for diary now, it has often surfaced on the main widely used languages. In the US, Abacus have developed a stripped down version for the C64 which supports over 45 characters and functions and provides the classic 3-D the language and remains the BenEx through hands-on experience.

Fortran 64 comes with an editor, compiler and linker so that how standard programs can be produced, running even when Fortran 64 is not resident.

At the moment, there are no plans to release the program in the UK but maybe it's the a stripped down, compact such as Financial Systems Software or even American versions will emerge.

Tumbles:
Abacus, 5370 52nd Street SE, Grand
Rapids, MI 48508.

Special Reserve

Half price software is on offer as the public relations company, Intermediates, dreamline onto the ruck indent business.

The venture takes the form of a club called Special Reserve and the £6 per year membership entitles each member to three issues of the Secret Reserve Buyer's Guide in addition to

the updates on new releases that are sent with every order.

The club boasts a catalogue in which discounts can be greater than 50% before postage and packing is added.

Tumbles:
Inter-Mediates, 2 South Block, The
Maltings, Briston-stortford, Hertford-
worth, Herts. Tel. (0279) 31 60 23.

Dragon Simulator

We know they could do it if they tried, Code Masters latest release is called Super Dragon Slayer. "Not a simulation," we all cry.

Perhaps this departure into pastures new is in response to the expansion of the programming team.

Tim Miller is the latest member of Code Masters and the gang of four (David and Richard Darling, Mark Baldock and Mike Clark) is now a

quintet. Tim has written Slam Crazy for Genesis and ATV Simulator for Code Masters.

The new signing the launch of several 16-bit projects which should be in action in the not-so-distant future.

Tumbles:
Code Masters, Lower Farm House,
Stoneythorpe, Southam, Warks.
CV33 0DL Tel. (0926) 814132.

The Mike Baldock by Richard and David Darling

COMMUNICATIONS CORNER

Compunet, the on-line commercial database for C64, Amiga and ST users, has followed Prestel/Micronet and MicroLink into the reach of the Amiga.

The price of a Gold subscription (a Gold sub is favoured by those who use the service on a regular basis) is now £19.50 a quarter, an increase of £4.50. However, Gold subscribers will get an additional 1000 page days which brings the total to 2500.

An additional £10 per quarter entitled a user to upload programs to the system regardless of length. This has now been restricted to 45,000 page days per quarter.

The unlimited off-peak service charge is now £18, a rise of £3, with the standard connect charge rising from 6p to 8p per hour.

The price increases will hit regular users who upload programs onto the system — and if 'Toad' the extension of an additional 1,000 page days is free for those who aren't regular users, but those who upload programs on a regular basis will be hit the most.

Considering that Compunet's survival relies on its users' goodwill to supply a regular stream of tested material and the like, it's not entirely clear that the company did not come up with a better concession than the extra 1,000 page days.

Shades of Gold

Shades, the popular multi-user adventure game is now available on Telecom Gold.

Shades first appeared as a value added service (VAS) on Micronet a couple of years ago. Since then, Telemap, which operate Micronet, has made Shades available to all Prestel users, and recently it has become the prime feature on Telemap's 4006 service Prestel.

Shades can be played on Telecom Gold by entering SHADES at the chevron prompt. During peak hours Shades will be live but at the same time Telemap doesn't guarantee it — 4.5p per minute on top of the off-peak charge.

Your Commodore notes that playing Shades on system 72 (MicroLink) is cheaper than playing the game on any other system because MicroLink charges a flat rate, which means you pay for your transfer or from Telecom Gold, as is the case with most Micronet services.

MicroLink users, who use the SW command which displays a list of databases that are available for gateway, will now have Shades as another of these services that is available. MicroLink users can also access the facility through Shades on MicroLink. Will Telemap/Prestel follow when the Database Publications which operate the Microlink service and the Databrowse Prestel service, decide to offer Shades on their own Prestel system? Here's hoping...

Secondly, Prestel users will soon be able to use Business which is aimed towards those who are running small businesses and the self employed.

According to Telemap's PR manager, David Rosenbaum, Interbusiness will be a totally separate product from Micronet.

TelesoftWare Amiga!

Previously, all downloadable software provided by Micronet has been stored as pages on the Prestel database, this has changed and Micronet is now providing all its software via a gateway.

This means that instead of storing a program as encoded pages on Prestel, a link is provided to Micronet 2000 on which all the programs are stored.

At the time of writing, technical details of how the system works was not available, but it means that the decision to store teleSoftware on their own system is now a reality. No longer will a program have to be encoded and take up many pages of the database, and so users will be relieved of waiting for many page selections to be made as the program is downloaded.

Micronet now stores its programs on their own computer which is no doubt much faster to access. As an interesting aspect is that all the software will support the Amiga which means that if you have a machine that is a change to a gateway, then — at least for Amiga owners — the TeleSoftware should be downloaded faster.

For Amiga owners, the sooner this happens the better because at the moment there are only a handful of programs that are available to download for their machine. Hopefully, we'll be seeing more soon.

A chatline at last

Commodore users who subscribe to Micronet can have their very own Chatline called CBM RABBIT.

Most machines supported by Micronet have their own chatlines on which users can talk (rabbit) together and share their own problems and views.

Currently, CBM RABBIT is under construction, and Andy Waller who runs the Sixty CBM area on Micronet may decide to place the regular letters section within CBM RABBIT.

Wanna bet?

Computers and betting have been used together for years. The major betting houses were amongst the first computer users; it's said that most computer systems, displaying the SP on a race each day. Now Prestel Gold users who are also interested in this area, can now run a version on their machine.

I-bet is a Sports service which provides users with a comprehensive range of betting services (ideal for pub quiz nights), displaying the SP on a race each day. There is Telex information from every major sporting event, plus up-to-the-minute screens displaying odds, results and comments from every major sporting event — all with up to the last furlong.

Aimed at the serious punter (the service costs £20 per month), a free trial offer is available to anyone who sends a request to NORDIC CRY.

For the casual punter daily tips on Vernon 282 are provided, while for the serious punter on Prestel system 68-72 the I-bet service also runs on the I-BETT database for 50p per race. The services mentioned do not only make a sizeable dent in your bank balance, but they are also available on MicroLink and on BARTS more professional services, contact MicroLink or the I-BET team for more details.

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Any minute now the deluge of Christmas offerings will burst onto the scene... but not yet!

Games Update

With luck, this month should mark the end of the summer lull caused by software houses hanging themselves on the games they are preparing for launch in the run-up to Christmas. This summer dearth is particularly marked this year with the opening of the Olympic Games in Seoul adding to the explosion of games awaiting autumn release.

Traditionally, the slacker early summer is great time for compilations and budget games, particularly for the re-release of classics.

Budget games

There's a new fever in cut-price software at US Gold back a new budget range called Kixx. All Kixx games cost £2.99, with the initial batch of releases coming from US Gold's

back catalogue which includes Ace of Aces, 10th Frame and the award Gunas of Gauntlet and Winterneon.

Gauntlet is the arcade classic and features 512 levels of monsters, magic and treasure as you guide a wizard, warrior, elf or valkyrie into the depths of the dungeons. This was the Christmas number one two years ago and is still one of my favourite games.

Winterneon is a more recent buy-tm.

EXON IS WAITING

Xenon 4x

Full price games

Street Fighter

4×4 Racing

includes World Class Leaderboard,
Nebureach Key, Brawamter, Captain
America, Street Fighter and the ever-
mysterious, Roger.

Street Fighter is a game for people
who want to fight around the world
and actually features two actions of
the game. On the first one you can't
decide which was the better the paddle
which they received the LD and the
mission and decided to let the public
decide. I'm afraid the paddles are in
for a disappointment as the US version
is inferior better.

Secret Sports Soccer

Secret Sports Soccer is Epyx's US
firmly version of foot football is
probably the best version yet Kegel
Wembley and head instead for the
park. Or the stadium whichever
grew with the team folds. The goals
are made out of piles of boxes or coats
and you can play for a set amount of
time or up to a number of goals. The
only real drawback in the control is
not always positioned around you can
get a kick when you need it. You are
going to be easy because the course
sleep realises and you have to start him

away from objects but will warn him
up and you'll be caught red-handed.

4×4 Off Road Racing takes car
racing from the safety of the track to
the open air in the shape of you can
cope car and especially in tyres. The
races are a mixture of driving off-road
mechanical car which is quite a puzzle
have to patch up your car as you go
along, or you have a spirit off-road racer
leave the parts you'll need before you
set off.

The Empire Strikes Back is
Domark's second instalment to the
Star Wars trilogy in which the player
stars as Luke Skywalker. This time he's
flying a chopper-type against the
Empire probots, walkers and, finally,
its no-fighters. If you rejoiced Star
Wars then you'll like this as it is more
of the same and, for the real Star Wars

addicts, Domark is adding the final
touches to the Return of the Jedi which
ought to be out soon.

US Gold caused a great
controversy with the disastrous
advertising campaign for Psycho Pigs
UXB, so it's nice to see the game
behind the posters at last. You play
a Psycho Pig surrounded by a
battalion of nasty Psycho Pigs and
must wipe them out by picking up and
throwing to the ground in a crater
at time which explodes the brute when
it reaches zero. That's all there is to
it — in one of these ridiculously
addictive games that you play two and
over without ever thinking why and
it would make a great budget game
— unfortunately, it isn't.

Tony Hetherington

The Empire Strikes Back

Learn to conceal messages and how to protect your
Basic programs with a top secret password

Secret Writing

The Spartans did it, the Romans also, World War II armies did it and the Russians did it too! Throughout history people have exchanged secret messages in the hope that others could not pry into their affairs. The only way they could achieve this was by use of a secret code or cipher to disguise the actual text.

Even inside the workings of a computer there are code languages and text, such as machine code, Binary Coded Decimal or the ASCII code. Most programmers are simply familiar with these and there is nothing secret about them.

The study of secret writing is given the more 'cryptology' and the process by which an ordinary message is converted is called 'encryption'. Depending on the type of encryption used, the process will transform the message into a secret code or cipher. The difference between the two is that a code uses whole words or parts of the text during encryption, whereas a cipher operates on each individual letter.

Encryption is the name given to the process which transforms the message back to its original state. As codes are a bit more complicated than ciphers, this article and its accompanying programs will be based only on secret ciphers. The processes used with a cipher are given different names: to conceal a message the process is called encipherment, and the revealing of the message is called decipherment.

To get the ball rolling, lets take a look at a simple cipher and how it works. Julius Caesar used a very simple cipher whereby he would move the alphabet

a number of places forward, starting from the letter A. For example, if we shift the entire alphabet one place underneath which had been moved four places forward, you will see the difference (Diagram 1). In this context, when encrypting a message, the letter A would be replaced by an E, letter B would be replaced by F and so on through the alphabet. If we were to encipher the words YOUR COMMODORE, the result would become CSYV GSQQSHSVI which looks very different from its original lettering. You can, of course, move the alphabet as many places as you like but only 26 letters in the alphabet it would be wise to stick with 25 places. The golden rule is to use the same number in both enciphering and deciphering the text.

Because there can only be 25 possible configurations of this cipher, it is not very useful for protecting programs but it can easily be used to send secret messages to your friends. If you wish to experiment more with this particular type, you can type in the listing at the back of the magazine. This program will do all the hard work of enciphering and deciphering for you, when you run it, you will be prompted for the mode required. First press key E to encipher and then enter the keysentence, which is the number of places you want the alphabet to be moved forward from the letter A, followed by the actual message. Type in the message and a display of the normal and ciphered alphabets will appear with the keynumber and the message to normal (or deciphered) and enciphered states.

To decipher a message, press key

Diagram 1

```
Normal  ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Cipher  EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCD
        (-4 places)
```

If on the main menu, enter any keynumber, then the enciphered message. From this point it is possible to go through each of the 25 cipher configurations to discover the correct deciphered message appears. If you follow the on-screen prompts, everything should run smoothly.

Keywords and grids

The Caesar Cipher is very easy to crack, one of the reasons for this is that the text is directly enciphered without further scrambling of the letters. The next example goes to combat this by using a keyword in the encipherment/decipherment process. This cipher is called a Keyword Transposition and also introduces the use of a grid in which we place both the message and the key.

If we choose a keyword such as CODES and a simple message: THIS IS A SECRET MESSAGE OKAY. This contains 24 letters, so the first step of encipherment would look like Diagram 2(a). As you can see, the message is written into the grid starting at the top left corner. The actual grid size is constructed by placing each letter of the message into the columns under the Keyword until all the letters have been used. In this example an empty space is left which has to be filled. I have chosen the letter X for filling and this can be seen in the bottom right corner of the grid.

The next step is to put the letters of the keyword into alphabetical order. Doing this process, as each letter in the keyword is moved, the whole of the column below it in the grid is also moved. After which the result in the grid code up looking like Diagram 2(b).

In the final step, the letters are read back from the grid. Starting at the top left corner, we read down each column so that our final enciphered message ends up as: TIASR ISTAA SENGY HASSK EXES.

To decipher a message we basically reverse each step of encipherment.

If you managed to follow all of that, you will be pleased to know that the listing entitled 'Columnar Cipher' will do all the hard work for you. This program works in much the same way as the Caesar Cipher listing. Press either key E or key D to encipher or decipher respectively. Then enter a keyword (at least two letters) and, finally, type in the message to be enciphered. Please note that the keyword entered must be the same in both enciphering and deciphering, and that all letters displayed, including any additional Xs, must be entered when deciphering.

KEYWORD
```
C O D E S
T H I S I
S A S E C
R E T M E
S S A G E
O K A Y X
```
Diagram 2(a)

KEYWORD
```
C D E O S
T I S H I
S S E A C
R T M E E
S A G S E
O A Y K X
```
Diagram 2(b)

```
      COLUMNS
      1 2 3 4 5
    1 C D E O S
    2 T I S H I
ROWS 3 S S E A C
    4 R T M E E
    5 S A G S E
    6 O A Y K X
```
Diagram 3(a)

MESSAGE: I L O V E Y O U S U S A N
ROWS: 3 4 0 5 1 2 1 5 1 5 1 3 4
COLUMNS: 9 5 2 2 2 5 2 3 1 5 1 4 4

(Diagram 5b)

ROWS: 3 1 2 1 8 5 4 4 2 5 9 4
COLUMNS: 9 5 3 1 2 3 5 2 4 4 5
RESULT: H U R C S V Q F E V S S N

(Diagram 5c)

Many more ciphers

The final cipher is based around an old housekeeping method which is much more sophisticated and tougher to crack than the previous examples. First of all, take any keyword (preferably magic, and mix this with the alphabet in its own grid which has its own and columns numbered from 1 to 9. If we use a keyword such as COMPUTER, the resulting units with the alphabet would look like Diagram 5(a). As you can see, the keyword is shared into the grid starting in the top left corner in the rows 1, column 1). You may also notice that there is no letter Z, this is because there are 26 letters in the alphabet but only 25 useable places in the grid. The letter Z has disappeared and we would have to place two letters in the same grid position but it's easier to leave out the Z and the letter is rare and easy to read anyway.

In the next step we straighten a message by locating each letter's co-ordinates in the grid and writing them down. Letter I, for instance, has the co-ordinates 4 and 1 and if we start in the top row the co-ordinates of these are 4 and 1, and so on. The program will display the grid with the mixed keyword and your message.

Although this article only considers three methods of coding, there are many other ciphers going under titles such as substitution, block transposition, combination and fractionating ciphers and to explain all of this article has earned you into the world of secret writing, then I suggest you read the bibliography at the end. Maybe you should be able to find further info on these.

Protecting a program

The basic idea behind any cipher is, of course, to stop anybody else from reading what you have written, but they can also be used for other applications. Password Protector' will save out a Basic program whereby your own password must be entered before any listing of the program can be done.

Before using the program, there are a few rules to obey. The Basic program you want to protect must be in memory and it must be in the normal Basic listing format (see Diagram 5(b)). Additionally, you must have at least

600 bytes of memory free to make room for the machine code deploying section which is placed before your protected Basic program.

You can start Password Protector at any time with SYS 49152 where you will be prompted with three choices. If you have a Basic program in memory that you wish to protect, press option 1 and you will then be prompted for the destination device for the protected version. Press either key D for disk or key T for tape. Next, enter a filename of up to a maximum of 14 characters. The last two characters of the filename will always be 'X' to help distinguish the protected file from others. You will then be required to enter a password of up to 15 characters but only letters A to Z be used. After this, your protected Basic program will be saved out and can be returned to the main menu.

Option 2 goes disk uses a chance to read the disk directory, this can be used without corrupting any program in memory. This option comes in very handy if you need to store a record of any passwords used with their corresponding files and keep it somewhere safe.

Example Messages

When you have typed in the Basic listings for each of the ciphers, you might like to try out the following enciphered messages. Before you can test these examples, you must make sure you have spelt the keywords correctly, this goes for all of the examples. On the first cipher you will find the key word PROPHESAY, but the key you find for this cipher is also in the word POLYBIUS. The keys for all three examples are given below.

RSQ9YMYWQ0TDRO9SPRVYP
COMBOIMYWOC

On the Columnar Cipher try this keyword COMMODORE, message C9RRGIVWGTTLNIPDGDLI.

On the Fixation Cipher try this keyword SPIKE INPUNRSEXMK5DANW, message J9SPOMQ8GCNVMR MOHSWBTK.

I hope that this article has interested the world of ciphers for using secret ciphers on your Commodore 64 and that you will experiment further. If so, I suggest you go out and read...

Contributions

So you own a Commodore? So you've written some programs? So why haven't you sent them to us?

Y our Commodore is always on the look out for new programs, hints and tips, articles and even regular series. In fact if you have something that you think could be of use to other Commodore owners we want to hear about it.

So, if you have got something which you think we may be interested in. Here do you go about submitting it to us?

Below you will find a list of guidelines that will help us to deal with any item that you send to us. We don't expect everybody to be the next William Shakespeare but if you do follow these simple rules then it will make our job a lot easier.

1) If possible all material sent to the magazine should be typed or printed out on a computer printer.

2) All text should be double spaced i.e. there should be a blank line between each line of text. You should also have a margin of about 10 characters down the left.

3) On the very first page you should put the following:
   Name of the article
   Machine that it is for
   Any extras required - disk, printer
   etc.
   Your name
   Your address
   Your telephone number

4) The top of every page should have the following information on it:
   Abbreviation of the article title
   Your name
   The page number

For example, suppose you had submitted an article on C64 and reports. You should put something like the following at the head of the page:

Interrupts/J.Smith/1

5) Please make sure that you do not make any additional marks on your text especially underlining.

6) Try and write in clear, concise English, it does not have to be a work of literature but it must be comprehensible.

7) On the bottom of each page you should put the word MORE if there are more pages to the article or ENDS if it is the last page.

8) If possible, enclose a listing of all programs.

9) Under no circumstances use a staple to hold the pages together. Use a paperclip or a rubber band instead.

10) Programs should be included on either disk or tape. Make sure that you SAVE two copies of every program so that we have a better chance of loading if something goes wrong.

11) Programs under 1K lines can be included in the text. If your program is longer than this you must enclose a cassette or disk.

12) If some article needs are artwork then supply clear examples of what is needed. We don't expect you to be an artist but we do need to see what is required.

13) Photographs, if necessary, must be either black and white prints or colour slides. We can take them ourselves so don't worry about this too much.

14) Submissions of any length are welcome. If you have a few line stories that you think may be of use to someone also we welcome it just as much as a full blown six part series.

15) Payment varies quite a lot and depends on quite a number of factors, such as complexity of program, presentation of program, number of magazine pages it takes up etc. Payment is generally between £10.00 and £600.00.

16) All payments are made in the month that the magazine containing your article has appeared in print.

17) If we do find your submission suitable for inclusion in the magazine we will write to you giving the terms of publication, the rate of payment and an agreement form. Prompt return of this form will allow us to use your program as soon as possible.

18) If you want the program returning to you, should we find it unsuitable for publication, then you should enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

19) The last and most important point is make to 'get writing', we are waiting to hear from you.

Emergency Ward 64!

What can you do with a dead disk drive, deceased datasette or a clapped out Commodore?

by Kerry Fowler

Do you believe that your Commodore will go on forever without breaking down? What will you do when it falters? Only time (and money) will heal your costly repairs but many of the faults can be repaired at home if you have suitable software.

The latest, and most comprehensive, range of home care kits from the Trilogic Discovery series. Other companies produce quite respectable kits but Trilogic's kits have taken the best ideas, refined them, added a few new twists and produced the package at respectable prices.

Datasette Doctor

Ever since the prototype of fast loading tape systems arrived on the scene, they have proved to be both a boon and a bane. The benefit is the higher loading speeds, which if they soon equal the 1541 disk drive, the disadvantage is their head alignment becomes questionable at respectable prices.

The head alignment will alter through the coil the north and south poles of the 'neuron' magnet are found on each side of the insulation. When the current flows in the opposite direction through these poles are reversed and repaired at the opposite end of the recording head as the recording head is magnetically inert.

When a program is recorded onto the tape, the zeros and ones of the binary code is converted by the computer into a series of electrical impulses which are passed through the coils of the recording head. As this is happening, the magnetic field across the head 'gap' is constantly being distorted, thereby the information signal.

A cassette tape is coated with magnetised particles which act like small bar magnets. As the tape passes across the recording head, these particles are energised by the head gap's changing field. The layer therefore becomes a continuous record of the changing magnetic fields which the original signal produced.

In playback (read) mode, the tape passes across the head gap. The magnetic field caused by the tape as it passes across the gap causes a small electrical current to be induced in the coil which exactly matches the original signal. When this is amplified and fed back to the computer the signal is re-converted into the original binary word and into, completely reversing the process in the computer's RAM.

The gap is a vertical slit which must be as precisely 90 degrees to the direction of the tape's travel. If the gap is only slightly out of alignment, the magnetic fields will not be exactly the same as those created by the recording head unless the recorder was similarly aligned.

misaligned (this is why programs recorded by yourself may load easily when commercial tapes won't load at all). The head alignment is commonly referred to as the azimuth alignment.

Contrary to what may be believed, tape loading types do not make the tape run faster. What happens instead is that the ROM program which normally converts the zeros and ones into electrical impulses is re-written with a more efficient program. This signal is passed through the tape head at the same speed as would a shorter length of tape.

Take the rather exaggerated examples of a signal, which lasts for one second, being recorded on a tape which covers at one inch per second. This means that the recorder occupies a one inch length of tape. The head gap, for this example, is a tenth of an inch so the azimuth alignment of the tape would have therefore affecting the one-tenth of one inch length. This however represents a shorter range of tape.

Suppose that a turbo compression this signal into an impulse which covers one tenth of one second so covering only one tenth of the length of tape which would cover one tenth of a second. The head gap, for this example, is still one tenth of an inch so obviously it is not the same as before. When the tape is thus closest by the recording head whilst the azimuth is preceding and following the recorded bit would significantly affect the head

magnetic field across the head gap.

With an actual recording, the tones and transmissions are much smaller and the head alignment becomes far more critical. This is why inferior cassette recorders loading problems.

A secondary effect of the constant changes of field is that the heads can gradually collect a residual magnetic force which turns it into a very weak permanent magnet. Although it is unlikely that this residual magnetism will substantially affect a recording, constant passing and repassing of a tape across a magnetised head will make itself felt by gradually erasing the signal and by confusing the tolerance response from the tape.

A third effect of the record piggyback process is the collection of particles of tape oxide which seem to be strong on the head. Even though the head is smoothed to a highly polished finish, the abrasive effect of the tape coating and the general encrustation of dust builds up. If a guessing to another small particle over the head, at least small part more oxide coating is deposited, the head dust becomes more abrasive and so on. All most part of the tape coating. This process confuses the recorded signal and spoils the tape to head contact.

Telegraph and Jupiter has designed to eliminate all these causes of loading problems. The pack contains two cassettes, a screwdriver, head cleaning fluid and an adjustment tool and pointer. The two cassettes serve very different purposes; one is a recorder alignment program, the other is head cleaner demagnetiser.

The cleaner/demagnetiser should be used first to ensure that there are no rubbing errors. After cleaning, the first program can be loaded from the alignment cassette. On a very basic magnetic tape recorder loading up to the tape to head contact.

The head alignment screw access hole is located on the top of the cassette. It varies slightly from one machine to another and in some cases the loading problem is caused by a machine not working because the access hole is just on the lip. This is normally where adjustment packages call it a stain, they set to work with the Telegra system. As you play the recording edition of the cassette to be tested. This test, which should be repeated for three different loading speeds, will show up any inadequacies of the transport mechanism as the incorrect tension is being added. Once the slow level alignment is set, the alignment can be carried out for turbo loaders by using the backward channel set of cassette program tone and so are set from the tape without any problems.

This is normally where screech adjustment procedure is if screech really easy, and screwdriver can be used to turn the head tone screw inside the small slot just above the recording edition of the cassette to be tested. This test, which should be repeated for three different loading speeds, will show up any inadequacies of the transport mechanism as the incorrect tension is being added. Once the slow level alignment is set, the alignment can be carried out for turbo loaders by using the backward channel set of cassette program tone and so are set from the tape without any problems.

Worst or sticky tape.

For a badly loading cassette recorder, a suitable position can be found by turning the screwdriver to the left or right, to degrees, within the bounds of the weak's set. The could be too much to be detected, and it is easier to program be successfully loaded, the instruction manual covers the adjustment procedure in terms and why the process is very simple to understand. Correct alignment is clearly indicated by the on-screen display.

Once the slow level alignment is set, the alignment can be fine tuned for turbo loaders by using the backward channel set of cassette program tone so are set from the tape without any problems.

This is normally where screech adjustment really easy, and screwdriver can be used to turn the head tone screw inside the small slot. A test tone is repeated for three different loading speeds, will show up any inadequacies of the transport mechanism as the incorrect. As the instruction point out, the worst recording easier to be converted slowly, had just been carried out. The difference you can usually be avoided by running the Telegraph away from the source of signal.

Drive Doctor

Disk drives are notorious for small

ignorant problems and the cost of repair can be daunting. Boris therapy for a maladjusted drive takes a great deal of courage and care but it's not outside the reach of the majority of disk users with Drive Doctor.

The Drive Doctor is a package which aids the computer and all the disk drive to try to the sensible program is stored in normal six channels and can therefore be loaded even when the disk drive is totally disabled by alignment problems that otherwise be Halquente Doctor, didn't out), including a blank part for the disk which is signalled poorly as an aid to correcting wayward drive heads and ensures the alignment program material whatsoever.

The first section starts on the drive but the instructions do not stem heavily enough the danger of trying to carry out major repairs with exposed wills to tape loose are being exposed so everything must be replaced before trying to continue repairing work. An idling service would be a recommendation but in the reach of the ordinary service engineers.

Starting with disk speed, the program allows you to make one of the simplest, yet most, adjustments that can ever loading faults. The speed adjusts to run the drive like a file instated on the underside of the internal chassis. This means that the drive cover has to be opened and the whole chassis removed.

This procedure can be tricky so how to achieve this and the variable resistor can be pinpointed in seconds alongside its locking nut. The speed can be adjusted by rotating a screwdriver into slot. As variable can usually be avoided by running the Drive Doctor away from the source of signal.

widely it's bad news and a visit to the repair shop may be necessary.

Head spinning is usually caused by a lack of lubrication on the head transport system, unless you've been particularly heavy handed in previous excursions into the drive's innards. The Trilogy test causes the head to travel back and forth along its track, if it sticks - lubricate.

The head needs to know where to find the tracks on every disk or a reference point is given by the back stop. This is the fixed cause of the head continually banging while the head hits the back stop as the back stop is moving when the back stop is located. When a disk is formatted a STOP mark is written to the back stop as the head hits the NEW command is used to initialise a disk.

As soon as NEW is executed, the head mechanism pulls back to the outside edge of the disk when the back stop is reached. After a few changes, the drive knows that the motor will normally take the head to the correct track position, but what if the back stop mark moves or has moved?

This is where the Drive Doctor comes into play. The stop test pulls the head back to the stop, attempts to read a track which should display a neat alphanumeric screen on the screen. If the screen doesn't occur, the head can be positioned for an adjustment which can be the patience of a saint!

The jigsaw solution to keep head stop step 1 to 10 is only easy when you replace the hard stop with a spring wire somewhat similar to the much functioned best. The problem with this bit is that the head bounces off the wire and can have problems finding the correct track position. Even if this doesn't affect the drive's normal operation, there is no guarantee that the wire will not fall out easily. The guarantee that the wire will revert back to the original position and read its correct track.

After the stop is positioned a secondary test can be applied. The bytestream test places the head on a particular track. The head is then pulled back to the stop and allowed to return to the original track. If this is successful, the drive step is okay and you can be fairly sure that the head was found in the right place.

Dr Doctor

This purports to be a professional diagnostic cartridge for your 64 but some of the facilities leave me with a few questions. The program is contained on a cartridge ROM and the program doesn't enter too many special words or plugs so that the cartridge query can be tested.

The suite of tests start off with a test which displays a Grid keyboard on the screen. Press a key and the screen registers moves by reversing out the corresponding motor display key. If any of the keys fail to respond the absolutely excellent manual will point to the right direction for fault finding.

Next, the joystick ports can be tested in a similar way and devices such as paddles or analogue joysticks can be used to test the A/D converters.

The final screen displays the I/O ports and associated chips. Any bytes detected are indicated on the screen. This test also checks the loading capabilities of the VIC chip.

Although I am unexpressed with the cartridge, I am very impressed with the manual which not only gives some good pointers to fault finding on the C64 generally, but I have managed to evolve a dead 64 which apparently had an ailing VIC chip but, thanks to the manual, I found that the 'fault' was a secondary effect caused by a failure of another component.

Due to the most expensive package of the three reviewed, but it was very useful this one is no useful bit. Its price is reasonable too. It really is a lot working test that can stop that many people will be able to put to some use.

Triumphant Trilogy

Congratulations to Trilogy for hiding their time and mastering the expenditure falling into the pitfalls that await the unimportant software program. The package is presented with a set of programs which provide you with a set of programs which will cope with a great many needs at some people. Each pack is well thought through and leaves it up to the individual to judge they have the knowledge or ability to employ it to the full.

Painless Windows

Program your own pull-down menus and let this routine tend your WINDOW boxes

This collection of utilities provides the programmer with tools to extend the application of Commodore's own WINDOW Basic command. These enable up to 10 moveable windows to be defined with clearly marked edges, without any merging of text across window boundaries while restoring the facility for the screen to be restored to the state prior to the window being displayed.

The utilities are simply called via a 'SYS' command within Basic or a 'POKE' within a machine code program. The source code compiles the position normally used by the RS232 buffers and uses the four academic zero page addresses between $FA and $FE for indirect indexed addressing. The section of code that switches the memory banks and uses SA? as a counter for the last window to be stored.

Programmer's checklist

1. Check window size before calling the border routine.

2. Initialise SA? to zero as part of program initialisation routines.

3. Return startup text status later.

4. Ensure no channels are opened to device '2' the RS232 otherwise the routines will be destroyed.

5. Do not attempt to restore a screen until one has actually been saved in memory as this may cause the program to crash and be unable to restore the window parameters.

Here's a quick guide to the main techniques required for a Basic program:

```
10 POKE 167,0          REM PART OF INITIALISATION
20                     rest of program
1000 SYS3675           REM SAVE SCREEN TO MEMORY
1010 WINDOW10,10,25,20,1 REM DEFINE WINDOW
1020 SYS3712           REM DRAW WINDOW BORDER
1030                   rest of program
2000 SYS3606           REM RESTORE SCREEN
```

The store and restore routines initials read and write routines for the current window border parameters held in zero page locations from $E4 to $EC. The values are copied to P of the 26 bytes of screen RAM that are beyond the 1000 bytes of displayed RAM. These locations are not normally used but provide useful storage for the window border values, especially as the store and restore routines save blocks of 26 bytes.

The store routine first checks location $E7 to ensure that the maximum number of 'saved' screens is not exceeded. If this value would be exceeded then the routine returns without any further action. If the number has not yet been reached then the routine increments the count, and copies the window parameters and saves the current row 26 bytes in all to the RAM normally used.

The restore routine checks the value contained in location $E7 to ensure that the value does not fall below the value of zero. This ensures that the screen (and window parameters) are not restored from the outside the 16K RAM of the other columns. If the check fails, the restore routine will return control to the original program, otherwise the 1624 bytes are restored to the RAM using the count decremented. After this has been achieved the stored window border values are restored to the current window and the other information is moved to the correct location in the video monitor. Control is given back to the calling program with $STS.

The last routine held within the block of code is also the longest and

responsible for printing a border around the outside of the currently defined window. The routine does not check what size window is defined, leaving this to the programmer. It is therefore very important for the programmer to be aware of the size of the current window defined because, when this routine is enacts of the whole screen, the routine to draw the border will over-write the first bytes of the next character position on the screen. Also important to note is that the program enacts the top line of the border, and inwards. A second routine will require the setting up of a different stack point, i.e. the returned from the BDR is not updated by the system when screen relocation. The last routines passed at $C033 and $C04C.

0C7A	STA	($FA),Y	0CA5	JSR	$02D4	0C78	TXX	
0C7C	LDA	$74	0CA8	CPX	$59	0CFA	STX	$69
0C7E	STX	($FC),Y	0CCA	LDY	$60	0CDC	BNE	$0CC4
0C80	DEY		0CCC	LDY	$70	0CDE	LDA	#$FF
0C81	BPL		0CCE	STA	$73	0CE0	LDX	$E7
0C83	LDA	$74	0CD0	BNE		0CE2	JMP	$STS
0C87	STA	$47	0CD2	LDA	$8CAC	0CE5	LDX	$E4
0C89	LDA		0CD4	STY	$75	0CE8	LDY	$60
0C8C	LDX	$60	0CD6	LDX		0CEB	STX	$FB
0C8E	STA	$75	0CD7	LDA	#$01	0CED	STY	$FC
0C91	BPL		0CD9	STA	$76	0CF0	LDA	#$00
0C93	LDA	$62	0CDC	LDY	$66	0CF2	STA	$FA
0C95	CMP	$E7	0CDE	BPL		0CF4	LDA	#$CC
0C97	BCC		0CE0	LDY	$8CAC	0CF6	STA	$FB
0C99	LDA		0CE2	LDX	$FD	0CF8	LDY	#$00
0C9C	STA	$74	0CE5	LDY		0CFA	STA	($FA),Y
0C9E	LDA	$E4	0CE8	STY				
0CA1	TAY		0CEA	INY				
0CA2	LDA	$8CAC	0CEC	BNE	$9CA2			

They consumers make a sound every time that you press a key in the keyboard. This routine allows you to have a key feeling while programming it Basic. Plus it turns off your sound listening with the magazine that the keyboard.

The routine works by re-directing the IRQ interrupt at 40031 to a new routine of free RAM, starting at 870 (826?). After poking the data once beeping just after.

BYE 870

So take a beep on every key press.

If you don't love the sound that is set up by the program then you can change it with the following poke:

```
POKE 790, WAVEFORM
POKE 790, VOLUME
POKE 793, HI(I) (high byte)
POKE 793, LO(I) (low byte)
```

To turn the routine off before...

BYE 790

Mel Higgins

```
10 REM *** KEY-BEEPER
20 FOR ...
30 POKE ...
40 NEXT
50 ...
60 DATA ...
70 DATA ...
80 DATA ...
90 DATA ...
100 DATA ...
110 DATA ...
120 DATA ...
130 DATA ...
140 DATA ...
150 DATA ...
```

Salamander

The Great Giana Sisters

When I was not knee high to a bridge-hopper, I can remember all the nasty things my parents used to say as they yelped, frowned and beat the ground with me as an attempt to get me to go to bed. The boggy man will get you if you don't go straight to sleep' and 'Father Christmas won't come' were but two.

These threats only pertained to sleep itself though. The only reference to dreams that I can remember came from my grandmother who insisted that one would suffer from the most horrible nightmares if I ate cheese just before my nightly encounter with the bogey man.

If there is any truth in these stories, then the Giana sisters must have been shovelling down their parmesan suppers just as fast as their little faces would stuff it into their mouths! What started off as a dream has soon turned into a nightmare — I won't wander into symptoms world, they only moan of a danger is to discover the whereabouts of a fantastic jewel. Finding it means that they will safely wake up at the other end of their journey, failure results in them never waking from their slumbers.

The game is a variant on the old platform theme that seems to be sweeping all computer formats. Giana (her sister only comes into play when her friend has another Giana to play with) is a sweet little thing who takes great delight in jumping up and down on her adversaries.

The sisters, to aid their quest.

The sid recreations of typical platform games have largely been removed. No longer do you have to make pixel perfect leaps or time very movement precise to the last split-second. Instead, you can travel across sections (someone you want with the one process that you cannot go back on yourself — the screen only scrolls one way).

Each section has to be completed within a set time limit. Failure results in the loss of a life, as does the more obvious calamities such as collision with a monster or falling off into a bottomless pit. There are twelve difficult screens for you to journey through. What causes the problems is the pressure put on you to get to your end of the screen within a set time limit.

Forcing your way through the diamonds that lie scattered about. Most of these are fairly accessible but there are usually one or two strategically placed to test the patience of any player. There are special bricks which can be head-butted from below to release either hidden gems or money that in turn can be exchanged for a bonus sheet.

The fascination with diamonds stems from the fact that you are allowing Giana to leave the main platform area and enter an underground region. Most of these are fairly accessible but there are usually one or two strategically placed to test the patience of any player. There are special bricks which can be head-butted from below to release either hidden gems or money that in turn can be exchanged for a bonus sheet.

their vanish network.

Perhaps the most interesting feature is the first stage of the game is the fire wheel. This transforms the sweet, innocent Giana into a villainous punk rocker with the ability to leap up and head-butt her way through solid rock while picking up extra diamonds. As with the diamonds, any of these bonus features disappear when you lose a life.

The levels steadily increase in difficulty so that there is always a challenge to face. Monsters can be jumped on, instead of merely having to jump over them all the time, although this can be a problem when there is a second, and even if this is a second baddie and you miss your first jump.

Look forward to encountering sensible items, dragons and hidden magic plus our extra-feature without which has spraines you are a master of intimidation.

The Great Giana Sisters is an old concept brought up to date. If a new faculty or a password system allowing you to skip levels previously completed. Whereas many other games offer a pause, this one, by contrast, gives you a chance to save your place and return to it at any level. This is a notably nice feature and adds to the game's overall value. The Great Giana Sisters is an old concept brought up to date. If a new faculty or a password system allowing you to skip levels previously completed. Whereas many other games offer a pause, this one, by contrast, gives you a chance to save your place and return to it at any level. This is a notably nice feature and adds to the game's overall value.

GHN

Title: The Great Giana Sisters
Supplier: Rainbow Arts (or Is It Ariolasoft in the Data Statements).

Unlock Hidden 128 Powers

Learn how to use the full 128 keyset in 64 mode
By Dave Garside

Like a lot of 128s users spends a fair amount of its time in 64 mode, and I've always been slightly annoyed that the keyset available in the other two modes of the computer is not replaceable in 64 mode. Especially as there is actually no reason why the additional keys should not be available, except that to do so would have involved Commodore designing their ROMs for the 64 Kernal. This article shows how with a bit of poodling in the 128 to give the full 128 keyset can be made to work in its 64 mode.

The standard 64 keyset is arranged to an 8 by 8 matrix. This matrix is read through the I/O ports of CIA 1, the relevant control registers are register 0 and register 1, which are mapped to $DC00 and $DC01 respectively. Briefly each bit in register 1 corresponds to the state of a key connected to each line. Now because we are dealing with an 8 bit machine, it should be obvious that there can only be 8 lines of 8 keys hence the 8 x 8 matrix. Now given the standard 64 keyset has 66 keys, but only $40 ($40K and $DC00-$DC01, and $DC01 and $DC00...

... the additional keys at 34 extra functions keys (even if "shift"-type operations are individual).

As well as the source code for the first program I've included two BASIC loaders which provide relocatable code for program 1 and program 2 to be loaded without assemblers. To use, simply type in the programs and save then run. The loader will then convert the BASIC data into a machine code file, prompt for a file name and output device, and finally save out the code and answer to your questions.

When the program is reloaded and run, the relocator will prompt for a start address, the address should be in normal RAM (i.e. not under BASIC or the Kernal ROMs) and $8000 and $BFFF should be avoided. If relocated to broadcast starting at page boundary (i.e. $8000, $A000 or $C000 etc). The program will relocate to that

address and then prompt for a decision on whether to run the program. A negative reply will result in the SYS address of the program start being supplied in decimal ready for later use.

Table 1

Value in KEY	Key pressed
0	HELP
1	8
2	TAB
3	7
4	?
5	?
6	ESC
7	?
8	LINE FEED
9	LINE FEED ENTER
10	0
11	ALT
12	cursor up
13	cursor down
14	cursor right
15	cursor left
16	NO SCROLL
17	no key pressed

NB. CAPS LOCK and the 40/80 DISPLAY keys are hardwired and not detected through the keyboard matrix.

First Steps

How to make sense of errors and input operations

Although many computer error messages relate to communication with peripherals, the majority are linked to faults that can arise in Basic programs. These may be broken down into three main areas.

The first area is mathematical errors which have some link to this category.

The second and most common link for the first set of errors is made by mistake in typos and character strings which are normally the fault of the program user but ultimately the responsibility of the programmer. Finally, there are operational errors which is always the programmer's fault and can be very difficult to correct.

The final category will form the subject of the article while the next issue of Your Commodore. In this article we'll concentrate on the input process.

String too long

The maximum length of a string is 255 characters. Input from the screen through the INPUT statement is limited to less than 80 characters but use of the GET statement or string concatenation should be carefully planned during programming.

Word areas are open ended statements that

```
10 GET A$:IF A$="" THEN 40
20 IF A$=CHR$(13) THEN 40
30 B$=B$+A$:GOTO 10
```

The computer will carry on building the B$ string as long as the user is willing to type away at the keyboard. It is possible that the 255 character limit would soon be exceeded so a trap is needed.

```
25 IF LEN(B$)>255 THEN
   PRINT"INPUT TOO LONG.
   PLEASE TRY AGAIN":B$=""
```

If the input is deliberately long a different approach can be employed by using a routine like this:

```
50 X=0
50 GET A$:IF A$="" THEN 20
30 IF A$=CHR$(13) THEN 50
40 IF B$(X)>255 THEN X=1
50 B$(X)=B$(X)+A$:PRINT B$(A),:GOTO 10
```

Type mismatch

This occurs when an alphabetic character is typed in instead of a number. It can also occur within a program when a statement such as A$=A or A=A$ is used. The correct reply would be AS=STR$(A), or A=VAL(A$). In the second case, the string content is taken in turn, examined and the beginning of the string. If A$ starts with a letter it will not be useable, even another number such as 2.10=B would only end up with an error.

Extra ignored

This message may have occurred when entering data. For example...

```
10 INPUT"LENGTH, BREADTH";
   L,B
```

The extra information would be ignored if the input was (L,H,I). Only two items were expected but three were received.

This is a particular nuisance when string inputs are required.

```
10 INPUT"THE SECRET OF
   LIFE";LL
```

A possible remedy would be:

KEEP BREATHING, STUPID

With strings it is possible to force a mistake and consider the computer into believing the STUPID was a separate input and this error would be flagged as extra ignored.

With strings it is possible to use the GET AS method because it's easier to error trap and accommodate commas, colons and semicolons.

Redo from start

Usually this arises when string data was typed in but numeric data was requested; a response such as 'seven' instead of '7'.

This error is fairly friendly because it does not crash the program but waits for the user to respond to the request. It cannot disappear like the colon.

It can also occur when the HOME key is struck instead of DEL, sending the cursor to the top of the screen. This will read as a valid entry along with the copious keypresses which generally follow as the user registers the cursor to the correct position.

As long as the user realises what the damage means everything should be restored by repeating the correct information.

Bad subscript

If any array element oversteps the preset limits the computer cannot cope and returns to this message.

DIM statements set these limits and the facility is best down constants such as A(8) or A(16). If A(13) is called it must refer to an element higher in the array such as A(55+8BALX), or it would disrupt at the beginning of the program.

The onset of errors creates the most commonly recurring messages of them and form the operational error set. They can also be the hardest to track down so the next Your Steps will be devoted to these important and irritating oddities.

William Tell

Can you fight off the Austrian soldiers? Only time will tell

It's not often that a game meets our stringent standards but it was like a hint from the blue when David Light made overtures with William Tell, we couldn't resist.

The program is entirely written in machine code and uses multiple sprite techniques to produce a game of fast reactions and joystick-gripping excitement.

William Tell's son has been captured by the Austrians and imprisoned in the deepest dungeon of the castle. Armed with a limited supply of crossbow bolts, you have to help Tell to rescue the apple of his eye.

The first task in the game involves the collection of two keys which unlock the doors to the dungeons. Both keys are to be found hanging outside the guardrooms located at either end of the battlements. The battlements are patrolled by armed guards who can either be shot with your crossbow or jumped over if your timing's good. Occasionally you must escape a raging fire by jumping the battlement bolts by jumping up and collecting them. Timing your jump is vital because arrows and cannonballs are whistling overhead. Once you've got both keys you are free to begin the task of rescuing young Tell.

The second stage of the game involves the dangerous, spinning blades appear that will chop you up if you walk or jump onto them. After frantically jumping over the blades and avoiding the pearls, you may find an area is the dungeons where it seems you are safe from the spinning guards but you could be in for a nasty surprise if you linger in one spot for too long! When

you join which entrance you chose but you must be in possession of both keys before you will be allowed into the castle where your sere is making his last escape.

Whether you complete the game, lose all your lives or the countdown timer reaches zero, you are given the opportunity to enter your initials for the Hall of Fame so as long as you score is greater than those already there. Use the joystick to scroll the alphabet left or right and press fire to select any three letters.

The program has 23 different screens (21 of which are scrolling) and three separate levels. Once the game has loaded an animated title page which uses 24 sprites is displayed. When the animation is complete, the Hall of Fame screen appears.

Getting it all in

Type in and save the program to the order they are printed, following the instructions given. To start the game, press fire five buttons on the title page or Hall of Fame screen. The title screen will be re-displayed at the end of each game once the Hall of Fame has displayed the top ten scores. Pressing the RUN/STOP and RESTORE will abort the current game and return the title screen. The Hall of Fame scores will not be lost.

Are you bold enough to face this challenge? Can you save the boy? Who can? Tell!

Constructing a

To complete the FCL Compiler we present the all-important SYSLIB library file

The SYSLIB library file is given here as a Basic loader program. Unlike ASSEMBLE, you need to merge the start of Basic before SYSLIB loads into memory at SC000, well out of reach of Basic.

Once assembled, this program is ready to be run as the computer, simply type LOAD "PROGRAM-NAME", load then RUN, however, your program expects the library file to be present on the disk. SYSLIB provides most of the facilities required by your program as error handling and file I/O. The SYSLIB program was written using the FCL assembler and I should point out that all of the problems mentioned back at the beginning of the series were solved within this code.

A program can call SYSLIB by loading a service request function routine into the accumulator and then calling the library routine via an indirect jump at memory address $00E (946. Many of the functions assume that parameters are to be found in one or more of the zero variables in your main SYSLIB sets up an internal buffer at $F4 and SYSLIB stores save errors in zero variable nine. Too, SYSLIB program was set up several buffer areas for file and keyboard I/O, runtime stack and numeric conversion.

It is possible for an old user to 'Patch' into SYSLIB by altering the indirect jump vector mentioned earlier, but this must be done with care. The user should avoid the value of the accumulator and, if it was one of the user functions numbers, would execute the appropriate subroutine, otherwise the normal SYSLIB routines would be called.

The library is first initialised at runtime by a call from the compiled program to the initialised routine at $C000. SYSLIB and $CCFF although there is some spare memory here). This sets up the memory pointers and buffer areas for runtime operation. The actual user functions jump table is part of SYSLIB - the library comes after the runtime routines and, if you want to add user routines, this is the place to do it.

The addresses of these variables have been carefully chosen so that they don't interfere too much with the library functions. If you feel the need to make changes then you can refer to the following execution of a runtime FCL program.

SYSLIB library calls

Fig 2 lists the calls to the SYSLIB program.

To make a call to SYSLIB, Place

the parameters required into the correct system variables, load the accumulator with the function number and then call the indirect jump at SDE (946 instruction). After execution, any parameters are returned in the stated variables.

As you can see SYSLIB don't quite a bit! As I have already mentioned SYSLIB also provides an error messaging facility. When an error occurs, the program will normally halt. When a warning is printed, execution continues although the operating conditions may mean that the program may not be as expected. All errors and warnings are listed in Fig 3.

Compiler complete

So there you have it. A complete compiler system, albeit a rather simple one. Given time and a lot of patience, it can be extended to run with bigger and better (and faster!) compiler systems.

In Fig 4, you will find a couple of example programs to try. They are pretty simple examples but may give you the feel of the language and show you the sort of things you can do.

If you do go on to write a compiler, good luck!

Fig 2 System variables

System name	Purpose	Address
AC1	Numeric accumulator 1	$05
AC2	Numeric accumulator 2	$05
SD1	String descriptor 1	$26
SDX	String descriptor 2	$32
UP1	Utility pointer 1	$FB
UPX	Utility pointer 2	$FD
APT	Array pointer	$05
TT1	Temporary variable	$47
CALLVEC	SYSLIB call vector	$55
MEMTOP	Top-of-strings pointer	$49

The buffer areas are as follows:

OUTBUF	Output buffer (wdec)	$8B00
INBUF	Input buffer (wdec)	$9C00
STACK	Runtime stack	$1000

OUTBUF and INBUF are each 256 bytes in length while STACK is 1K bytes long. The pointer for STACK is held within the area of the stack routines and should not be changed even if you can find it!

Fig 3 SYSLIB library function calls

Function number (A)	Action
00	PHOENIX. This call will reset SYSLIB and is used by the initialisation routines. The strings pointer will be reset to the end of the program and the stack will be cleared.
01	Place the contents of numeric accumulator AC1 onto the system runtime stack. Contents of AC1 are preserved.
02	Pop the topmost runtime stack member

	and place it in AC1.
03	Copy the contents of AC2 into pointer UP1. Copy the contents of AC1 into pointer UP2.
04	Copy the contents of string descriptor SD2 onto the top of the runtime stack.
05	Remove the topmost member of the string stack and place it in SD1.
06	Return the contents of pointers UP1 and UP2 into string descriptors SD1 and SD2.
07 to 17	Functions 07 to 17 compare the two string descriptors, SD1 and SD2, and return results

from these functions are returned in accumulator AC2 where TRUE is a value of 1 and FALSE is a value of 0.

07	Compare the two strings and return TRUE if they are exactly equal.
08	Compare the two strings and return TRUE if they are NOT equal.
09	Compare the two string and return TRUE if SD1 > SD2.
10	Compare the two strings and return TRUE if SD1 < SD2.

Fig 4 Example programs

Program 1. Simple typewriter.

Back to clear the charts and charcot elements to construct a simple typewriter program which may be terminated by pressing the RUN/STOP key.

```
begin
  clq
  loop
    char charcot chain (0)
    endloop when stop (6)
end
```

Program 2. Multiplication tables program.

Back to school with this short program to display a multiplication table of your choice.

```
begin
  count=1
  write "Enter table";
  read instr
  loop
    write count, count*count
    count=+1
  endloop when count 12
end
```

11) Compare the strings and return TRUE if SD1 =SD2.

12) Compare the strings and return TRUE if SD1 <SD2.

13) Concatenate (join) string SD2 to string SD1 returning the combined descriptor for the new string in SD2.

Functions 14 and 15 assume that the 1/0 channel has been opened previously by function 37 (open).

14) Select the channel number in AC2 for input.

15) Select the channel number in AC2 to write.

16) Convert the number in AC2 to an ASCII-numeric literal and output to the current (output) channel.

17) Write the string currently described by SD2 to the current (output) channel.

18) Write a carriage return (ASCII 13) to the current (output) channel.

19) Applies to screen output. Move the cursor to the next screen tab position; tabs set at every 8th character position.

Functions 20 to 22 address check error addressing requests.

20) TT1 should contain the start address of the array. The first two bytes at this address should contain the number of elements. This function requires that the program is trying to address a valid element by comparing those bytes to the contents of the array pointer AP2. An error will result if the element being addressed is invalid.

21) Returns the address of the element in an integer array. Element number is in AP2.

Functions 22 to 28 perform operations on arrays. You must use function 20 followed by 21 or 22 to calculate the address of the array element to be used by these functions.

22) Calculate the address of the element in a string array. Element number is in AP2.

23) Load AC3 with the value of the integer array element at the address calculated by function 21.

24) Save AC2 to the integer array element whose address was calculated by function 21.

25) Load SD2 with the string array element described by function 22.

26) Save SD2 into the string array element whose address was calculated by function 22.

27) Increment the integer array element.

28) Decrement the integer array element.

29) Remove the topmost stack element and place it in the array pointer AP2.

30) Load the contents of AC2 to AP2.

31) Read a literal numeric string from the current input channel and convert it to a number in AC2.

32) Read a string literal from the current input channel and place the descriptor in SD2.

33) BSET. Move the contents of UP1 to the zero-page location pointed to in AC1.

34) WSET. Similar to 33.

35) Check if AC2 contains a FALSE value of zero.

36) TRANSOUT. Output the ASCII character whose code is in AC2.

37) FOPEN. Open an I/O channel. Either of the values held in that register.

38) FCLOSE. Close channel AC2.

Functions 39 and 40 set up parameters for function 15, the open statement, and expect the filename string in SD2 and the channel number in UP1.

39) INPUT. Define a channel for input.

40) OUTPUT. Define a channel for output.

41) CLS. Clear the screen and home the cursor.

42) WAIT. Uses the value in AC2 to cause a delay calculated by MVZ×AC2.

43) HALT. Forces a terminal sequence. Similar to function call 78.

44) SYSCALL. Call a machine code routine at address in AC2.

45) OR. Perform AC1 OR AC2÷ AC2.

46) XOR. Perform AC1 XOR AC2÷ AC2.

47) AND. Perform AC1 AND AC2÷AC2.

48) NOT. Perform NOT (AC2)÷AC2.

49) Test for <÷AC2.

50) Test for <=÷AC2.

51) Test for >÷AC2.

52) Test for >=÷AC2.

53) Test for <>÷AC2.

54) Test for =÷AC2.

55) Plus z÷AC2.

56) Minus ÷AC2.

57) Multiply AC1 and AC2÷ AC2.

58) Divide AC1 and AC2÷AC2.

59) Perform AC1÷AC2.

60) NOT IMPLEMENTED.

61) Autodecrement (-1).

62) NOT IMPLEMENTED.

63) BYTE. Get the contents (eight bits) of the memory location (AC2) into AC2 (single byte).

64) WORD. Similar to 61 but gets a word.

65) Get the string whose descriptor

is in SD1 is returned in AC2.

64 CHAR. The ASCII character code in AC2 is converted to a string in SDD.

65 STR. The literal of the value in AC2 is converted to a string in SDD.

66 ASCII. The ASCII code of the first character of the string in SD1 is placed in AC3.

67 STOP. A TRUE value is returned in AC2 if the RUN/STOP key has been pressed.

68 KEY. A TRUE value is returned in AC2 if a key other than SHIFT, COMMODORE, RUN

STOP or CONTROL has been pressed.

69 CHARIN. The current input device is polled for a character which is returned in AC2.

70 LEFT. Places in SD1 the substring of the leftmost (UP1) characters of string (SD2).

71 RIGHT. Places in SD1 the substring of the rightmost (UP1) characters of string (SD2).

72 MID. Places in SD1 the substring of (SD3) of length (UP1) starting at (UP2).

73 SYSFN. Calls a machine code routine at address in AC3. The string (SD3) contents

the values of the A,X,Y and flags registers to be passed to the routine. Upon return, string (SD3) contains the return values of these registers.

74 IOSTAT. Returns the value of the I/O status byte in AC2.

75 INSTAT. Returns the disk drive error code in AC2.

76 DERR. Returns the disk status string in SD2.

77 CLRST. Clear channels but do not close them. Terminates. Calling this function terminates the current program. There is no return from this function!

Fig 5 SYSLIB error messages

SYSLIB warnings

Numeric overflow
A calculation has exceeded the integer limit of 65535 and may not contain a valid value.

Numeric underflow
A calculation has gone 'negative', i.e. has effectively gone less than zero. In fact the value will be 2's complement.

WARNING: Disk not present. Subsequent I/O attempts will cause errors.

May be printed during the out of the current disk. The present disk is not present.

SYSLIB errors — non I/O

Bad array subscript
An array has been illegally addressed.

Illegal quantity
Some value (possibly during a read) has exceeded the valid limits.

String too long

Data type mismatch
May occur during a read. Indicates that incorrect data has been assigned

to a particular variable.

System I/O error
General I/O error. More detailed messages follow later.

Reserved I/O channel
Certain channel numbers are reserved by the system. This messages is printed when you try to use one of these (See the VOL Programmers' Manual for a list of invalid channels).

Device not found
Disk drive is not present.

Bad EOI
A filename was null.

Out of memory
There is no more room for strings.

Division by zero
You cannot divide by zero!

Stack overflow
Unlikely, but occurs if the runtime stack fills up. This may indicate an error in COMPAKT.

SYSLIB I/O errors

These I/O errors are more specific and are actually used to report Kernal I/O errors (See Commodore 64 manuals of Kernal routines).

STOPped
An I/O operation was terminated by the RUN/STOP key being pressed.

Too many open files
The system cannot maintain more than about 8 concurrently open files.

File already open
You cannot open the channel as a previous (old open) I/O

File not open
A channel you have used has not been opened

File not found
The system cannot find the file you have requested for INPUT

Device not present
The device asked for was not present

File is not an INPUT file
You have tried to read from an OUTPUT file

File is not an OUTPUT file
You have tried to write to an INPUT file

File name is missing
You cannot open a file with no name

Illegal device number
The device number specified is not legal. May indicate a problem with SYSLIB itself.

The Vindicator

Guess who has got to save the world again? Invaders from a distant star have smashed the Earth to bits. By the site services, you and a few like-minded individuals have pledged to uphold the laws of justice, revenge and general clobbering. So take up the challenge and become the Vindicator. Have you noticed how it is always one man. What's happened to the rest of the universe? Perhaps they are not so keen on upholding the laws of justice, revenge and other dislike as they claim to be — ha! I digress.

A quest loom the packaging blurb gives you some insight into the enormity of the task facing you. 'Across a tortured landscape, against incredible odds, he must battle through to the enemy stronghold, down into a maze-like corridor of killing droids and mutated war machines to the inner sanctum of the duct, overlord to strike the fatal blow of retribution...' It's beginning to sound as if you drive the short straw.

The task comes in three sections. In part one, you have to make it to the Ship Yard and steal there. This complex is set out as a foreshortened maze in which you must find the computer rooms. These, in turn, will give details of the whereabouts of the booth parts necessary for the destruction of the base.

Before you can access the computers though, you must first kill off vast numbers of aliens that patrol the vicinity off the corridors. Green ones descend from the top, red ones just duck out of the way of their bolters, but the red ones are much harder to despatch and duck that scaly swine way in to make consider able damage yourself.

Having killed the aliens, you can then pick up his life pass, computer access card or an extra cartridge. Other items to be acquired include oxy-gen — a health restorer — and an instant damage pack used to add energy to your energy from taking gratuitous attempts.

Once you have found a computer (highlighted and accessed it with the correct card, you then have to solve an anagram before you are given the permission to pass. The anagram of the information is of the game map. This is rather tough and you lose one of your five lives for every mistake or you run out of time on the base you get it wrong, you are carrying at the time.

Having blasted up the base, you now have to fly a commandeered fighter pram across enemy terrain throwing up as many of the installations as possible. The problem is that there is nowhere to land so you must return to the start and then make the journey again, this time to your target. Flying of these tanks and lasers gunners is fraught but their shouldn't prove too difficult for a hacking eye. Once you get to your target, all your controls is for you to defeat the Mutoid Guardian before gaining access to the final part of the game.

Then it is down to the heart of Hell itself. Apart from avoiding the hordes of evil demons, it is purely a case of keeping on going, until your final confrontation with Gug — the personification of evil and the ultimate objector of your quest.

Here it soon clearer to fist up to the title of the game and become THE VINDICATOR.

The game looks good and plays very well. The joystick are easy to get to grips with, while some other games of this type are often programmed so you need to take a degree in engineering or practise for weeks to learn the controls. The easiest way round is that a pretty simple task is to make a note of the two colours of the key and remember how much they work correctly (plotted as you wander round the maze.

If there are several really tough supplies of oxygen are a packet barely can superheroes have pockets) but you have to start where it is really required. That apart though, The Vindicator is an excellent challenge and anyone enjoying this type of game will surely want it in his or her collection.

Factfile
Title: The Vindicator; *Supplier:* Imagine Software, 6 Central Street, Manchester M2 5NS. Tel: 061-832 6633. *Price:* £8.95 (cass), £14.95 (disk).

Not the Palace hit, but a conversion which is already a 16-bit cult.

When it first appeared on the Amiga and Atari ST, Psygnosis' Barbarian immediately gained cult status and I suppose it was only natural that it would be converted to eight bit formats. The conversion has now appeared on the Melbourne House label and I am sorry to say that they have made something of a hash of it.

The storyline is convoluted to say the least, running to some twenty pages in the instruction booklet. What

Barbarian

follows is a heavily potted history. You are Hegor the Barbarian. When you were young, your father, Thoron, trained you in the use of various weapons. One day, when you return to see how he is progressing, you are set upon by a band of foul men and swept away from the village. Thoron, despite appearances, is in fact a wizard and can sense that you are a foul being. Your father has decided that you are a foul being. You have overpowered him and escaped.

To while away a few years, you go off practicing all the most barbarous-type things such as drinking and wrestling a bit while killing the odd monster. During those few years you have the escapades of the dragon, who is in fact your foul brother, your father's jailer who has killed Thoron since his despatch of his brother, and the emergence of the dragon from his pit.

Necron is now terrorising the world again and there is a plot of a kingdom to annex on you called Mariana and his dragon Volsracul. This seems to desert your native town and thus previous train of tongues that the powers of your fertile tapestries and wisdom on the path of your future mace, which the sub-controlled you as in this case, with Cardinal? Don't worry, it's all incidental to the game.

I (Hegor) is controlled by a series of (somewhat monotonous) menu(s) that will let you take your toys but you don't like the way you look through a few fathoms of sorrow and the key to move on.

a foreign language.

For non linguists, the available commands include left right, up down, jump, stop, run away, attack, defend, pick up, drop and use. A cursor is moved over the appropriate choice by moving the joystick and pressing fire.

Being used to the Amiga version using the mouse, I found the joystick response to be very slow and got killed several times though trying to execute a command (usually quickly enough.

The game involves traversing a number of screens by killing all monsters or by trying to leap over falling masonry, collapsing bridges and the like. Amongst the monsters to be encountered are the men, chaos-strewn and assorted beasts. You start off armed only with a sword but soon find and may find several weapons scattered around, which is required to dispose of the dragon. Eventually, you will find the crystal that represents Necron's soul and you must drop this in the volcano. You then have only a minute or two of make your escape before the volcano explodes.

The traps appear one at a time at first but soon they are found solving in combination with onerous. One trap I failed to discover only a split second where you must sidestep a moving mechanism it and or get crushed by it.

Although comparisons between eight and sixteen bit versions are difficult, the graphics and sound effects on the C64 leave a lot to be desired, even though they are monochrome. The music is similarly weak but very basic. Even the stunning Amiga title screens, which could have been dramatically improved, leave the screen with invader-eval.

It is the gameplay that has suffered most. The monsters have lost their aggression and there is a general lack of life about the controls. Coupled with the very sketchy instructions it makes this a very disappointing product.

The Amiga version was on the roller machine all the time. Everybody wanting to have just one more go. On the C64, I found no addictive qualities whatsoever and couldn't wait to race the machine off.   **GEH**

Barbarian

Format: *Commodore 64*
Machine: *Melbourne House, 14 Vernon Yd, Portobello Rd., London W11 2DX. Tel: 01-727 8070.*
Machine: *C64. Price £9.99 cass £14.99 disk.*

COMMODORE

READERSHIP SURVEY

25 Free subscriptions must be won!

If you would like to receive a copy of your favourite magazine FREE for 6 months, simply complete the questionnaire and return by 11th November 1988 and you could be one of the lucky 25 people to win a 6 month subscription to YOUR COMMODORE.

Some of the questions are of a more personal nature and do not directly relate to the magazine. Answers to these questions help us present an overall profile of our readers and their lifestyles to advertisers who require such data for selecting suitable magazines for their products.

No names and addresses will be supplied to third parties and all details will be treated in the strictest confidence by the publisher.

We would like to thank you in advance for your time, and remind you that only fully completed questionnaires received by 11th November 1988 will be eligible for the FREE draw.

1. How long do you keep your copies of YOUR COMMODORE for?
Less than one month ☐
One to three months ☐
Three to six months ☐
More than six months ☐

2. I kept, how often do you read YOUR COMMODORE?

Once a week or more ☐
Two to three times a month ☐
Once a month ☐
Less often ☐

3. How long do you spend reading each copy of YOUR COMMODORE?

Less than 1 hour ☐
1 to 2 hours ☐
2 to 3 hours ☐
More than 3 hours ☐

4. How many people read your copy of YOUR COMMODORE?

1 (just yourself) ☐
2 ☐
3 ☐
4 ☐
5 or more ☐

5. How often do you buy YOUR COMMODORE?

Every issue ☐
Most issues ☐
Occasionally ☐

6. Where do you get your copy of YOUR COMMODORE from?

Newsagents ☐
Bookstall ☐
Supermarket ☐
Computer store ☐
Other ☐

7. With regard to the advertisements in YOUR COMMODORE do you?

Read all of the ads ☐
Read most of the ads ☐
Read some of the ads ☐
Read or look through many of the ads ☐
Only look at certain ads ☐
Not read any ☐

8. Have you ever bought anything after seeing an advert in YOUR COMMODORE?

Yes ☐
No ☐

9. Do you use the advertisements in YOUR COMMODORE to?

Cover occasional gifts ☐
Add informed opinions ☐
Comparisons ☐
Money saving offers ☐

10. Please assess the value of each advert type in YOUR COMMODORE?

10. If your copy of YOUR COMMODORE is read by other people, please give details of their age and sex:

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4
AGE: 9-14 YRS	☐	☐	☐	☐
15-18 YRS	☐	☐	☐	☐
19-24 YRS	☐	☐	☐	☐
25-34 YRS	☐	☐	☐	☐
35-44 YRS	☐	☐	☐	☐
OVER 44 YRS	☐	☐	☐	☐
SEX: Male	☐	☐	☐	☐
Female	☐	☐	☐	☐

11. With regard to the articles in YOUR COMMODORE, how do you rate the following?

	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	EXCELLENT
News	☐	☐	☐	☐
General features	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hardware	☐	☐	☐	☐
programming how	☐	☐	☐	☐
Business features	☐	☐	☐	☐
Utility & hardware	☐	☐	☐	☐
reviews	☐	☐	☐	☐
Book reviews	☐	☐	☐	☐
Business &	☐	☐	☐	☐
educational reviews	☐	☐	☐	☐
Competitions	☐	☐	☐	☐
Letters page	☐	☐	☐	☐
Games listings	☐	☐	☐	☐
Games reviews	☐	☐	☐	☐
Adventures	☐	☐	☐	☐

12. Thinking specifically about the advertising content, would you please rate the two main types of advertisement?

	Display	Classified
Very useful	☐	☐
Quite useful	☐	☐
Not very useful	☐	☐
Not at all useful	☐	☐

13. Would you like to see more or less coverage given to the following:

	MORE	LESS	SAME
News	☐	☐	☐
General features	☐	☐	☐
Technical programming lines	☐	☐	☐
Business features	☐	☐	☐
Utility & hardware reviews	☐	☐	☐
Book reviews	☐	☐	☐
Business & Educational reviews	☐	☐	☐
Competitions	☐	☐	☐
Letters page	☐	☐	☐
Games listings	☐	☐	☐
Serious utility listings	☐	☐	☐
Amiga coverage	☐	☐	☐
Readers offers	☐	☐	☐
Software for sale	☐	☐	☐
Music	☐	☐	☐

14. Which other computer magazines do you read and how often?

	NEVER READ	READ OCCASIONALLY	READ REGULARLY
Commodore Computing Int.	☐	☐	☐
Commodore User	☐	☐	☐
Zzap! 64	☐	☐	☐
Amiga User Int.	☐	☐	☐
Amiga Computing	☐	☐	☐
Your Amiga	☐	☐	☐
Amiga World	☐	☐	☐
Compute	☐	☐	☐
Computing Weekly	☐	☐	☐
Personal Computer World	☐	☐	☐
Personal Computer Weekly	☐	☐	☐
Commodore Disk User	☐	☐	☐

15. If read, how do they compare with YOUR COMMODORE?

	NOT AS GOOD Y.C.	AS GOOD AS	BETTER THAN
Commodore Computing Int.	☐	☐	☐
Commodore User	☐	☐	☐
Zzap! 64	☐	☐	☐
Amiga User Int.	☐	☐	☐
Amiga Computing	☐	☐	☐
Your Amiga	☐	☐	☐
Amiga World	☐	☐	☐
Compute	☐	☐	☐
Computing Weekly	☐	☐	☐
Personal Computer	☐	☐	☐
Commodore Disk User	☐	☐	☐

16. Please give any further comments or criticisms that you feel will help us improve YOUR COMMODORE.

17. Do you currently spend on a 12-month period on the following types of software? (please tick one box on any line)

	£0	£0-£10	£10-£50	£50-£100	£100-£200	£200+
Games	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Business	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Educational	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Graphics/Music	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Utility/Languages	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

18. What sort of listings do you type in?

	All	Some	None
Games	☐	☐	☐
Business	☐	☐	☐
Educational	☐	☐	☐
Music	☐	☐	☐
Business (WP, Spreadsheet, etc)	☐	☐	☐

19. How much of the time as you use your computer for the following purposes? (please tick one box on each line)

	All the time	More than half	Sometimes	Never
Writing programmes	☐	☐	☐	☐
Typing in games listings	☐	☐	☐	☐
Typing in utility listings	☐	☐	☐	☐
Playing games	☐	☐	☐	☐
Graphics or music	☐	☐	☐	☐
Educational	☐	☐	☐	☐
Business (word processing, data-base, etc)	☐	☐	☐	☐

[Biz. Have you used the YOUR COMMODORE software section?]
Yes ☐ No ☐

20. Do you own any other computer apart from your Commodore?
Yes ☐ No ☐

21. If your answer to the previous question is YES, please specify which one.

24. How many computers do you own?

21. Do computers provide entertainment for you?
Yes ☐ No ☐

21. Do you regard a computer activity provide you with an income?
Yes ☐ No ☐

23. Do you attend computer exhibitions/shows?
Yes ☐ No ☐

24. If your answer to the previous question is YES, please specify which ones.

25. (a) Which computer(s) do you own?
- Vic 20
- C16
- Plus 4
- C64/64C
- C128
- Amiga
- Atari (state which)
- IBM PC
- Amstrad CPC
- Amstrad PCW
- BBC
- Electron
- Atari ST
- Acorn
- Other (please specify)

(b) How long have you had a computer?
- Less than 6 months
- 6 months–1 year
- 1 to 4 years
- 4 years plus

26a. Do you own a disk drive that you use with your Commodore computer?
Yes ☐ No ☐

If 'Yes' please name the make of your disk drive

(b) What make/model is your printer?

(c) Do you own a modem?
Yes ☐ No ☐

If 'Yes' please name the make.

(d) What type of printer is it?
- Dot matrix
- Daisywheel
- Laser
- Other

(e) What type of printer is it?
- Commodore
- Epson Compatible
- Other

Column 1

28. (a) Do you think you are likely to buy a new computer during the next year?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) If 'Yes', which do you think you are likely to buy?

☐ Amiga
☐ IBM PC or clone
☐ Atari ST
☐ Other (please specify)

29. Which of the following types of software do you own and use:

☐ Games
☐ Spreadsheet
☐ Database
☐ 'Art' package
☐ Music package
☐ DTP
☐ CAD

30. Do software manufacturers influence your buying?

☐ Yes ☐ No

31. Do software manufacturers influence the saleability of the machine you buy?

☐ Yes ☐ No

32. If the answer to the previous question is YES, do the software manufacturers for this magazine on that do?

☐ Yes ☐ No

33. Sex:
☐ Male ☐ Female

34. Age (please tick)

☐ Under 15 Yrs
☐ 15-18 Yrs
☐ 19-21 Yrs
☐ 22-24 Yrs
☐ 25-34 Yrs
☐ 35-44 Yrs
☐ 45-54 Yrs
☐ 55-64 Yrs
☐ 65+

35. Are you:
☐ Male ☐ Female

36. Are you a:
☐ A full-time employment
☐ A part-time employment
☐ Not employed at present
☐ Retired
☐ Housewife
☐ Student
☐ Schoolchild

37. If you are a subscriber, on which date did you receive this magazine?

38. Please tick the box which represents the annual total of your house income:

☐ Under £6,500
☐ £6,500-£9,999
☐ £10,000-£14,999
☐ £15,000-£19,999
☐ £20,000-£24,999
☐ £25,000+

39. Which of the following do you hold?

☐ Bank current account
☐ Bank deposit account
☐ Building society account
☐ Life assurance account
☐ National savings
☐ Access/Mastercard
☐ Barclaycard/Visa
☐ American Express
☐ Diners Club
☐ Store cards

Column 3

☐ Private medical ins.
☐ Personal Assurance
☐ Building Society account
☐ A mortgage
☐ Any PEP agreements
☐ Telephone

51. If you own your own home, what is the approximate value (your principal residence if you have more than one)?

☐ Under £50,000
☐ £50,000-£74,999
☐ £75,000-£99,999
☐ £100,000-£149,999
☐ £150,000-£199,999
☐ Over £200,000

52. How many rooms does your home (or principal residence) have?

	1	2	3	4	5
Bedrooms					
Reception rooms					

53. If you have children, please indicate their age and sex (give details for up to four; write their from a book)

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH
AGE: 1-5 yrs				
6-11 yrs				
12-16 yrs				
17+ yrs				

SEX: Male ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Female ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

54. How many of the following items do you buy, on average, over a month?

	ONE	2 or 3	4 or 5	MORE	NEVER BUY
A book					
A record					
A tape					

55. Please indicate below what you feel about the following items:

	IN LAST WEEK	IN LAST MONTH	LONGER AGO	NEVER
Ate out at a Restaurant				
Entertained at home				
Went to the cinema (movies)				
Went to a music concert				
Went to the theatre				
Attended a sporting event				
Went to a pub				
Had a take-away meal				
Had a meal break, lunch				
Overseas holiday (in last 12 months)				

56. Which of the following do you drink?

	MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK	ONCE A WEEK	LESS OFTEN
Beer			
Lager			
Wine			
Sherry			
Port			
Whisky			
Gin			
Vodka			
Brandy			
Liqueurs			
DON'T DRINK			

57. When do you buy most of your drink from?

☐ An Off-licence
☐ A supermarket
☐ A Public House
☐ Other (please specify)

58. Do you have any of the following cards either yourself or jointly with another person?

☐ Cash dispenser card
☐ Retailer's card

Column 4

50. Do you own your home, rent or live with your parents?

☐ Own home
☐ Rent
☐ Live with parents
☐ Other (please specify)

59. Name the three television programmes you watch most regularly:

60. Do you listen to commercial radio stations?

☐ Yes ☐ No

41. How many cars are there in your household?

None ☐
One ☐
Two ☐
Three or more ☐

42. What cars do you own?

48. If the answer to the previous question is YES, please state the type(s) of goods purchased.

49. Which of the following newspapers do you read?

The Times ☐
The Daily Telegraph ☐
The Financial Times ☐
The Guardian ☐
The Independent ☐
The Daily Express ☐
The Daily Mail ☐
The Daily Mirror ☐
The Sun ☐
Today ☐
Other ☐

50. Which of the following Sunday newspapers do you read?

The Sunday Times ☐
The Observer ☐
The Sunday Telegraph ☐
The Sunday Express ☐
The Mail on Sunday ☐
The Sunday Mirror ☐
The People ☐
The News of the World ☐
News on Sunday ☐
Other ☐

51. Are you a member of a book club?

Yes ☐   No ☐

72. Are you a member of a record club?

Yes ☐   No ☐

73. Which, if any, of these sports and activities do you play or take part in nowadays?

Cricket ☐
Fishing ☐
Golf ☐
Jogging ☐
Soccer ☐
Sailing ☐
Skiing ☐
Snooker ☐
Squash ☐
Swimming ☐
Tennis ☐
Weight training ☐
Windsurfing ☐

74. Which of the items listed below have you been shopping in during the last six months?

Boots ☐
W. H. Smith ☐
Dixons ☐
Austin Reed ☐
Burton ☐
Next ☐
Marks & Spencer ☐
Habitat ☐

75. Do you own a:

Stereo Hi-Fi system ☐
Compact disc player ☐
Home computer ☐
Video recorder ☐
Telephone ☐

To enter our FREE draw, fill in your name and address details and fold as shown below. Remember all entries must be returned by 11th November 1988

NAME

ADDRESS

COUNTY

POSTCODE

43. Are you considering buying a new car?

Yes ☐   No ☐

44. Do you usually buy your cars new?

Yes ☐   No ☐

45. How often do you tend to change your cars?

Once a year or more often ☐
About every two years ☐
About every three years ☐
Less often ☐

46. Do you smoke?

Cigarettes ☐
Cigars ☐
Pipe ☐
Don't smoke ☐

47. Do you buy any of your own or a company vehicle?

Yes ☐   No ☐

52. How many of the following items did you purchase for your own use during the past 12 months?

Yes ☐   No ☐

To post, fold on the dotted line A. Fold again on B and C and tuck B into flap formed by C.

A

C

B

2

Talking Computers

How to program a mini Max Headroom into your favourite program

In all very well being able to hear your press spoken by a disembodied voice via a voice synthesiser. How much better it would be to see why the voice belonged to.

Creating a simple face on the screen is easy, getting it to talk is a little more difficult. Even the proprietors of the television presenter, Max Headroom, had to rely on an actor made-up to look as though he was computer generated and enhanced by graphics. The program presented here, with some speech software, the odd sprite and a C64, I considered the possibilities of creating a talking head!

It seemed like a good idea because it can be used to allow the user who does not want to read only use the program to sit on the guide. But it would also tell them what was going on; a game show host could read out the questions and answers; cartoon characters designed by you and put in your own program could be seen and heard to speak just like Fred Flintstone or Yogi Bear. Imagine your own program being introduced by a talking head who speaks for you. Once you have the program...it's easy to get carried away with the possibilities but what about the practical problems?

The key to your character being seen to talk is making the screen that the speaker's lips move precisely at the same time as each syllable is spoken. If the timing of these two events is not perfect then the results the speaker's lips moving and the words appearing will be out of synchronisation and the character is going to look like a badly dubbed film.

Blinking nuisance

To add to the realism, as the lips of your character move, you should also be able to see other facial movements. The eyelids blinking or the eyes moving from side to side add realism but also add to the problem of synchronisation.

Sprites are the ideal solution for displaying both lip and eye movement. In creating the lip movements, its possible to use just five mouth shapes to provide all acceptable speech. This may not be adequate for lip-readers but it does give a convincing display. To narrow down the range of movements, three types of mouth position are needed: open, partially open, closed. The two horizontal and ground sprite movements can be cued in together by the character talking. To achieve a convincing blink, it's important to realise that a blink is

performed unconsciously and at random. The program can't rely on a timing routine because the eyes have some other form of control to make the character look more real. Fortunately there is a timer on the C64 which can be used for this particular reason. The computer works in steps and on the problem's set steps...in steps in Fortunately this can be released to just a few key "frames" to produce a reasonably convincing result.

Controlling the timer is critical to Spryte but the speech synthesiser transmits a string "word" via the speaker, then the program picks up. The actual speech slows down the emptying of the buffer so its own slower speed as it calculates which sound goes to which characters and this also makes it sound even slower... Taking advantage of this feature, if it didn't work it would simply in a fraction of a second.

Because of this inbuilt sluggishness the text to speech software from the computer to get an accurately working machine, so while reading the string/accept the file for the program. At this point I should mention that the speak-buffer should always be filled just prior to the SYS call for the routine.

The Talking Head listing is spent data made up with four individual sprites which produce a face complete with eyes. Once the four "frames" have been defined the facial movements have been set for the head leaving the time it takes.

Only the first four sprite pointers are used to...in accordance with the

sprint for you to use for the leads or whatever else may be required. The taking head could be used in various application isolating games. The beauty of only using sprites for the head is that any text printed on the screen is not affected whilst the picture of the talking head is on the screen. The positioning of the head. Had line to instruct the head when a picture was about to be altered but could not to alter the mouth shapes too much because they must relate to the characters read from the string.

Getting it all in

Type in the BASIC loader to the normal manner. When the checksum comes up correctly, it will save it off as GHYSYNC MC, so make sure you're running the program.

Loader is called by SYS49152. SPRITE LOC, TIME DELAY, STRING.

SPRITE LOC is the first byte of the current sprite location. This points you to store your talking head sprite in the location which is most

convenient for your own programs. The TIME DELAY controls the Sprite timing. The STRING is where the Linprac program feeds which string to read. This can either be a string of characters in quotes or a string variable. Be sure that you end the string variable as there could be other characters (garbage) in the memory after the string, which will cause the head to say too much.

Talking Head

The loader program consists of sprite data and again will save automatically if the data has been typed incorrectly. Talking Head is for use with Liprac only and should not be used in conjunction with the next program. Make sure that you have the Liprac program following on to the correct order if you're using tape, or they are on the same disk if you're not. Sprite parameters such as positioning, size, etc. are intended from Basic. Sprite locations and head sprites are located in memory at EC30 (15488).

Monster Talks

Type and save Monster Talks Loc. Before you run it, reset the computer and clear the memory to

mode (if you don't do this the Basic loader will overrupt itself).

POKE44,0: POKE644,32: POKE 49999:NEW

As with the other programs, it's best to catch the deliverad program for yourself. The program Monster Talks resides at the start of Basic so as to avoid any memory conflicts with any of the sprite software.

Once saved as a working program, the program should be run before using or reating a Basic program. The reason being that it raises the start of Basic to protect itself from being over-written.

Controlling Monster Talks

When you have loaded Monster Talks, run it before loading the demo or using your own. Its address is SYS600. TIME DELAY, STRING.

Will co-ordinate the Liprac after any call to your voice synthesiser.

SYS 600 will return you to Basic.

Your orders are to report to the top secret flight facility known as Echelon and be trained to operate the Lockheed C-104 Tomahawk which is the most awesome combat and exploration craft of the 21st Century. So begins this 3D superflight simulator, from the makers of Leaderboard.

This suit shouldn't be any problem to someone who's mastered the controls of a 20th Century craft such as a Cessna helicopter or a craft or military aircraft because you have standard controls over the craft's pitch and roll, speed and altitude. In fact the game comes with a Gunship-style keyboard overlay to help you feel the right keys without delving continually into the extensive 72 page instruction manual.

Squeezed inside the presentation box is a Joystick, which sits forlorn apart from other combat flight simulators. No, it's not the latest shade from Max Factor but a turn-activated, booster microphone flashing stick which you use to fire your weapon system. It's important to realise that it's only voice-activated and does not employ voice recognition, it simply waits for some noise to activate it. In other words saying FIRE will launch a missile, as will LAUNCH, WOMBAT, or a whistle or cough. The headphones supplied with the Lipstick don't actually work but do create an interesting atmosphere.

With your headset on and your joystick primed you're ready for action. After a brief security check to make sure the Lipstick and joystick are in the correct joystick ports, the main game loads and you are launched into the massive vector graphics landscape. A grid that corresponds to your map relations is superimposed on the ground to help you navigate around the various sectors as you carry out the mission.

In scientific mode, your job is to explore the planet, collect and identify various objects and solve a series of mysteries to unearth what exactly is going on in this neck of the galaxy. All anything, is the significant of the pyramids of green which seem to dot this alien landscape and of the pink organic blobs which float ominously above the planet surface? Is also a give you are giving anything else away about this mission or is the game but it does have enough clues through its information-packed approach which engages their attention and also makes is more than there hours.

Pistol mode adds some action for fully fingered combat pilots while

Echelon

they're exploring the unknown and Military mode is all-action for those who want to try out their missiles, lasers and photon cannons. These are initiated by pressing the function keys and then fired using the Lipstick.

As a combat game, Echelon quickly reached a level where finding missiles at only one type of alien become heroand so I decided to concentrate on the scientific mission and began exploring the unknown. In this mode you can hover and land or even launch the RPV and remote vehicle from which you can survey the

Tomahawk itself to get a different angle on the action.

The game runs curses and it's once in you find a massive playing area to explore involving different backdrops satellites and houses, some of which hold the keys that could unlock the mystery of the pirate maps.

T.R.

Touchline

Title: Echelon Supplier: Access (US Gold), Units 2/3, Holford Way, Holford, Birmingham. B6 7AX. Tel: 021 356 3388. Machine: C64 Price: £14.99.

Software
for Sale

If you think that one of our programs looks very interesting, but you can't afford the time to type it in then our software service will help you out

It's been a block in the morning. You sit in for the computer keyboard having just finished a marathon typing session copying one of the superb programs from *Your Commodore*, *Your Smiper* made for the keyboard and press the keys, R, U, N and N. You press RETURN on bleak and nothing happens.

Everyone has experienced this feeling at one time or another. It happens. It's a matter of spending hours searching through the program for any typing mistakes. No matter how long you look or how many people help you, you can usually guarantee that at least one little bug slips through unnoticed.

The Commodore software service takes the pressure off all the programs from each issue, so that you can click data in a price of 04.00 for disk and 04.00 for cassette. None of the software since *Your Commodore* program is included and the software since it is all available to you whenever you want. Should you own a 64, the magazine that data back issues are available from the following address:

INFONET LTD, 5 River Park Estate, Berkhamstead, Herts
HP4 1HL.
Tel: 044427) 76661.

Please contact this address for prices and availability.

The Disk

Each month the disk will be supplied as totally working versions, i.e. when possible we will use that Basic Loaders which makes use of the machine code part. Unfortunately at the moment we cannot duplicate C16 and Plus/4 cassettes. However the reason for those machines will be stored on the disk.

What programs are available?

At the top of each article you will find a tag concerning the article type, C64, Program etc. So that you can see which programs are available on the disk or cassette. The cassette will also carry the following meaning:

The symbol means that the program is available on cassette.

These programs are available on disk.

Please Note

Since the programs supplied on cassette are total working versions of the program, we do not put disk only programs on tape. There is no sense in placing a program that expects to be reading from disk, on to tape.

JUNE '88 ....

DIRECTORY EDITOR — A superb utility that allows you to alter your disk directories as well as add columns (C64 disk only).

DR. B.S.T. — Turn unused memory on your C64 into a purple disk.

BASIC LISTER — List a Basic program stored on disk without having to load it into memory (disk only).

EASY BASIC TOOLKIT — Give your C64 over 30 new commands to help in writing programs. (C64 disk only).

DISK SECTOR EDITOR — Examine the contents of your Commodore 1541 disks (disk only).

ORDER CODE
DISK YCU188 £6.00
TAPE YCU188 £4.00

JULY '88 ....

EASYPRINT — New C16 and Plus/4 users can enter their printer functions with a set of 09 easy to use Basic commands (C16 disk only).

HANDY INPUT ROUTINES — Make your Basic programs idiot-proof and more attractive with these new input routines (C64 disk only).

MAKING MUSIC — A simple C64 synthesizer programming project (disk only).

DIY PARALLEL INTERFACE — Enter this easy to use and if your own parallel interface to a Commodore printer (disk only).

C64 CENTRONICS INTERFACE — Use your C28 to CP/M mode access to a Centronics printer.

CASSETTE INLAY PRINTER — Use your printer to make attractive cassette inlays (C64).

DISK-ASSEMBLER — Disassemble your programs direct from disk and save out the code (C64 Disk Only).

ORDER CODE
DISK YCU788 £6.00
TAPE YCU188 £4.00

AUGUST '88

MAKING MUSIC — Programs to accompany August's instalment of our music series. (C64)

SHORT INTELLIGENCE — Overcome the problem of handling more than one interrupt with this handy routine for machine code programmers (64).

TAPE ORGANISER — A high speed program filing system for your cassette users. (C64)

SPRITE BASIC RATE TERMINAL — New at RS232 modem with this TTY software for C64 or C128.

SPRITE LIBRARY — Aeroplanes are the subject of this instalment (C64).

EDUCATING ANIMALS — A program for the SID chip is easy so that you can see what it's up to whenever you require. (C64)

SIMPLE — Give your Plus/4 the facility to use lions and pull down menus. Available on disk only.

SEPTEMBER 1988

MUSIC COMPOSER — Compose your own four part harmonies on your C64 with this superb package - C64 only.

MUSICAL FX — An excellent effects generator that allows you to produce sound effects in your own C64 programs.

SAMPLER 64 — The quality may not be suitable for studio use but you can have great fun using this C64 sound sampler. C64 Disk Monitor — A superb disk utility for C64 and Plus/4 owners (available on disk only)

ORDER CODE

OCTOBER 1988

DISK	YDSEP88	£6.00
TAPE	YCSEP88	£4.00

DISK	YDOCT88	£6.00
TAPE	YCOCT88	£4.00

SPRITE LIBRARY — In this instalment our sprite take on the look of the alphabet (C64)

JACK IT UP — A game-aid program on both September and October disks and tapes.) **SET THE ALARM** — Use the C64's in-built clock as an alarm.

JACK IN THE BOX — A handy box utility for Basic and machine code programmers (C64).

FILE EXTENSION - Modify your disk directory so that you can read all your programs with ease. (C64 disk only)

HI-RES MULTICOLOUR PLOTTER — A selection of plot routines for both Basic and machine code programmers. (C64)

JOYSTICK CURSOR — Let your joystick emulate the cursor keys. (C64)

HI-RES FILL — A super useful machine code fill routine for all graphics programmers. (C64)

CODE RELOCATION — Enter your favourite machine code programs so that they will run in any area of your C64's memory.

ORDER CODE

TAPE	YCOCT88	£4.00
DISK	YDOCT88	£6.00

* Cassettes or disks are available from March 1986. Please ring the editorial office (01-437 0626) for details of these.

Letters

*Your opinions are what count. So put pen to paper and
let us know how you feel about the industry, and of
course the magazine!*

I would like to pen an some
criticism of Your Commodore
magazine. The broad coverage of most
magazine errors the interests of many
readers known to me. The odd printing
error or so is no problem and is usually
remedied on the next page.

One complaint would only be the
poor presentation of some
programmes. A recent example is the
Usit Utilities Unlimited series. The
February programme for the Basic
Maker was very hard to read and I
found several cases where "80"
appeared in columns with the character
as "55". Moreover, after becoming the
magazines of fellow readers most of
the errors were resolved. The program
note but I'm sure is still has an error or
two.

The March issue continued the
series with three more potentially
useful utilities. The second program
however, proved impossible to read in
certain sections. After borrowing
magazines from friends again, buying
a second copy from an different
newsagent (I tried to get away from my
newsagent's obviously bad batch!) and
then being loaned a copy from my
original newsagent the program still
remains unfinished. We have now
resorted to making blown-up copies of
the unreadable parts on a copier and
still no luck.

Given the high quality of other
program listings and the Your
Commodore e.g. Pepper and Spelling
Checker along with Joystick Road is
the same issue, supporters of Your
Commodore should be able to enjoy

the same high quality presentation in
all program presentation.

On another topic, your review
Write On (Nov '88) re. Scoops! Plus for
both the C64 and C128 should be given
praise. I subsequently obtained this
program and am using it for this letter.
It is much more convenient than Easy
Script on the C64, however I wonder if
we could obtain more unfortunate of the
problem with two minor bugs in the
program acknowledged by Com-
modore in Australia. One, Save with
Replace?, does not work, a new file
name has to be given. Two, it is
necessary to exit Disk Mode and
return again to execute a second disk
command.

Thank you for a well-balanced
magazine, for all Commodore owners
including Plus/4 and C16, forgotten
by lesser magazines.

G.B. Fulton, Australia.

*In the next few months you should be
seeing a marked difference to the
listings of Your Commodore. We will
be starting to print most of our
programmes using lower case. This will
make them easier to read - the thin
letters looking for Commodore tunnels
and numbers, for example k and 5.

The poor presentation that you
mention on your letter was due in part to
the hemp placed behind the listings.
This made it difficult for the reader to
prevent this happening again.

We have already mentioned in the
magazine the "dual" photocopies of the
SMART series (c16 are available from
this issue). Naturally would like to see
them send a large stamped, self-
addressed envelope our
SMART PHOTOCOPIES
and our editor (Anna) and don't
give us the chance to air and ...*

1 Golden Square
London
W1R 3AB

*As for your question about Script
Plus, we have not experienced this
problem. Maybe some of our readers
can help?*

Calling all letters

I have been using and following
Commodore for nearly two years, and
reading Your Commodore for a year
and really enjoy the excellent range of
all aspects of computing. But I have
one more at the moment, and this is
that there is no basic programming
program for knitting, but there is
nothing from Commodore programm-
ners. My wife enjoys knitting and
would like to see a program for
knitting as I'm sure some of the many
wives of other male computer tutorials.

Is there any one that has an idea
about such a program? Or perhaps one
of the programmers from Your
Commodore can put together a
program for knitting.

I am even understand the fact that
there is practically no programmes for
the C128 (of which I own and am
looking into) and only one or two
utility programmes; there seems to be
more for BBC computers and
Amstrad, etc., than there is for
Commodore? It is not as if the
Commodore cannot handle it. The
capabilities for such programmes, the
future lies with the programmers who
keep pumping out games and don't
give us the chance to air and

appearances and expect some different utility programmers.

Norman Giese, Chelmsford, Essex.

Knitting and computing don't normally go hand in hand and I'm afraid that I don't know any knitting computer buffs who could produce such a program.

I'm sure that one of our readers somewhere will have, or could, produce such a program. So come on and it is so may even publish it.

Getting down the Workload

As a small businessman now getting to grips with computing I would like to express my thanks for publishing a magazine that covers the whole field of Commodore computing.

Many of your article programs have helped me now to make computing profitable and labour saving, by showing me how to write my own detailed programs in Basic that get the desired programs in Basic that get the desired results and speed up much of the routine workload of PC and client.

Might I hope that in the not too distant future, as the CB becomes more established, we shall see wider programmes to make greater use of its ability to read other formats and thereby using hundreds of past converted discs for filing problems of incompatible disks.

Having over the years had a great deal of experience with many makers of so called business computers, I have learnt that it requires far less employee time when it comes to records data is complete so has the service input to write a program that can be carried through, without further help from any human hand. The good it stays very that, is often down to the importance if there is not the need for large programs to be run the program. So it is important to be able to communicate with your computer in a way that it understands. Your methods articles and programmes about Basic help to powerful and reliable employee in its very own small way. If there is in business so can we rely on helpfulness and to software.

During the past four years I have been able to increase my clientele and profits and have more spare time and I

now of this to two very important factors. Firstly my good fortune to finally purchase a Commodore computer and secondly to reading your Commodore every month.

Mike Guy, Leatherhead, Surrey.

Making Music?

I am a musician interested in the musical possibilities of computers and I have been struggling with my 64 for sometime as I am pleased to see the inclusion of a new series on music in the magazine.

However, I was disappointed after reading the article by Peter Gerrard. Perhaps it is not fully the fault of the article that introduction but I found it creating that a couple of errors were made that would either cushion or baffle a newcomer.

Firstly: terminology: the oven waveform was confused with the wave waveform, waveform refers to the shape of the wound wave i.e. triangular, sawtooth, etc. Wavelength is the high pitch of a sound i.e. the wave is the more distance. In other words, the longer the wave, i.e. from one peck of the wave to next. Physicists will know that wavelength is measured in metres like the dial on your radio and a musical's wavelength is measured through the frequency. The first use of the program relates to the Frequency. The first line of the program clears the SID chip by poking zeros into all registers. A typographical explaining the frequency section of the SID chip, is also Frequency and reduces registers 54272 and 54273 that issue low and high it in pitch of the respective notes and these have now been described in by values that would give a constant E. A low value would give a low note and a high value will give a high note.

Finally this flaw been given the program between the two which is supposed to make the sound self out reset with, however a value of zero is in the SID chip until no the note will sound and the note is continuing smooth working, only to be disappeared? These future seem errors to be with in the code. Often the Pedro will to anxiety and then the problems which when if you re containing smooth working, only to be disappeared? These future seem errors. I would for to program listings which seem to create all that his point just reset to and will sound once the program running. A bit more care and consideration might be given to continuity of a series.

Michael Vasalis, Australia.

Many thanks for your kind comments about the magazine.

I'm sorry that you feel that most of our programmes are for the C64 author in June when this feature of our programmes should well on the C128. Don't feel that all our programmes are for the 64 in-ownership of the references are for the machine. In come as soon as my Commodore users and programmers/serices is so as...

Obviously since most Commodore owners have a 64, the vast majority of the submissions are for this machine. So we come as you source of other commodore of programs and our programmer/services is so as...

We've had many letters praising Peter Gerrard's attempt at clarifying the appearance of programming the Commodore sound chip.

Thanks, for pointing out the errors, anyway. Be assured that Peter has had his say. And back to...

As for incorrect music routines, these will be in our next installment of Pete's series.

By Gordon Davis

W arp Speed is the latest
contender in the cartridge
wars, which have spawned
the Expert and the Final Cartridge.
It's not to be confused with the Warp
25 fast load system made the Action
Replay Mk IV cartridge from Datel
which entered the speed accolade in
a recent comparative test by
Commodore Disk User. I'd like to
have put Warp Speed through an
identical procedure, but I didn't have
the precise test programs available.

I did however run some tests on
a 67-block Basic program of my own.
With no assistance from the cartridge,
this program loaded out of a 1541 drive
in 18 seconds. The normal release that
Warp Speed can load such a file
roughly 300 per cent faster. In this
particular case, this may be expressed
so, because the faster on Warp
Speed writes files to disk in 1571
format on a 1541 drive. Using the
cartridge these can be reloaded, the
manual says, up to 1800 per cent faster.

When I tested this, the pro-
gram itself took just
over seven seconds,
and a comparable
loading without the car-
tridge took six seconds.
That's not 1800
per cent, more like 600,
but to be fair, the claim
is as to 1800 per cent faster.
Admittedly in either case,
Warp Speed is doing the bare
minimum of fast loading. Most rival
cartridges use relatively complicated
switch-through systems to reduce
the speed loss. Warp Speed writes to
both disk and disk. As a result, Action
Replay's Warp 25 is able to do things
in an incredible 15.6 files per second.
That's approximately 2000 per cent
faster.

Warp Speed at its fastest is loading
at about 10 fps (as against 1.8 fps
in a naked system) which makes it
comparable with the Vision Machine
at its top, Warp. If you factor in,
however, the fact that Warp Speed
has the shrewd loader during the
cartridge speed trials, Warp Speed's
performance is not good.

Clean cut

Perhaps Warp Speed has other good
points? Well it you're on the lookout
for a cartridge that does roughly
things that I look at this one. You can't
add anything, however it's versatile with
it in any way.

Commodore...
been kept this little.

Not equally clear, so unlike
other computers they won't
be getting slapped wrists from the
software house.

All this makes Warp Speed a little,
tasteful but dull. Nonetheless, it also
have useful features. Disk or file copy
and multi-scratch commands are
included, plus a very respectable sector
editor and an extensive range of utility
commands.

There's also a built-in machine
code monitor. Commands save 'one
of the more powerful monitors I ever
produced for the Commodore 64 and
128. And I mean it. This is not a
missing noise little thing or
other, because to me it looks just
like a monitor, written better to weave
than a host of other monitors. Worse

...the manual describes
it as a monitor assembler.
It's an incredible assembler.

Because what we have here is an
assembler that conforms well to
what it does is to take a mnemonic
and operand to memories totals and
convert them to machine code, that's
all. Useless for entering more than
about 5 lines of code, and not even
that if you need to branch. Hype, do
they mean is?

All things considered, the most
useful thing about Warp Speed is that
it has a little extra to offer, perhaps a
to work in either C128 or C64 mode.
Apart from that it's a rather dull,
pedestrian product far surpassed by
other cartridges on the market.

Disk Contents

How is information stored on a disk and where does GCR come in?   **By Eric Doyle**

Commodore disk drives are classed as 'intelligent' drives because they contain their own disk operating system (DOS) which operates independently without making excessive demands on the space for programming within the computer's memory. All of the operations are translated and executed by the 6502 based circuitry inside the drive making it effectively a stand-alone computer in itself. Contained on the board is a 16K ROM operating system and 2K of RAM for temporary storage of information for transmission to the computer (buffers) and for variables generated by the 6502.

Diagram 1: *Track arrangement on 5.25 disk*

Information is stored on disk in three bursts of data (sectors) which are arranged around the disk in concentric rings known as tracks. There are 35 tracks across the disk surface but the number of sectors varies with the proximity to the disk's centre. Obviously the track around the centre of the disk has a shorter line-out than the tracks around its rim. On most drives this symmetry is

maintained so that a sector is always the same on each track but the concept of the Commodore system is one of effective use of storage space. Where other systems waste large amounts of unused space on the outer tracks, the 1541 system packs in extra sectors and increases the disk capacity.

Table 1 — Tracks and Sectors

TRACK NUMBERS	SECTORS	TOTAL
1-17	21	357
18-24	19	133
25-30	18	108
31-35	17	85

Total number of sectors = 683
Total number of usable sectors = 664

Most people know that each sector covers around 256 bytes of information but that data is not stored in the usual binary or hexadecimal format. A system known as Group Coded Recording (GCR) is used which displaces certain features that enable the storage system to be more space saving than would be possible otherwise. GCR is an unambiguous system which reduces the number of extra data bytes required by most other storage systems.

GCR is based on binary but a direct one for one translation is not possible. The groups of five translated symbols are converted from the original four data values so the ratio of actual disk to GCR bytes is 5:4 as in the example. This, though, increases the overall byte requirement by a quarter so from the 664 usable sectors around 80 are utilised by GCR extended syllabic.

Sector Dissection

A motor consists of an eight part header section, a fixed length gap, a seven part data section followed by another gap which leads to the next sector on the track. The information in the header enables the DOS to find the sector by its track and sector numbers. When a byte is searched for, the ID bytes of the track and sector are compared with those stored on the header and when a match is found the two numbers are compared with those requested. When all four bytes are equal the DOS recognises the sector as the required one and begins reading or writing. If not, it steps on to the next sector header and repeats the process until the required sector is found.

GCR is based on binary but a direct one for one translation is not possible. In the example the two values FF (expressed in binary as 11111111) would be translated to 1010110101 which is the GCR form. When read from disk these ten bits would be regrouped and translated back to give the original value.

The next two values populate the actual track and sector values and finally a checksum byte is included at

Diagram 2: *Sector information storage*

an error check. The checksum is
derived by applying the EOR
operation to the track, sector and two
ID values in turn.

When converted to GCR the block
must not be signed a block counter
or a pair of two reversed bytes (20 bits
GCR) is used to give a total header
of 10 GCR bytes which converts to
exactly 8 bytes of normal.

To allow time for the calculation
and evaluation of the checksum, there
is a short packing gap of eight bytes
before the writing on of the block.

After this gap comes the data
header sync signal followed by the data
designation byte (7) indicating the start
of the data block. The following 256
GCR bytes convert to 256 bytes in the
data as we find header bytes which
GCR for that time the first two bytes
of the result is the data and the first two
bytes are the hi-lo value of the data
block of the data value and the two
data check is followed by a
block signalling padding sector of 10
GCR bits. The conversion gap follows
but its length depends on which track
the section is on. The reason is that the
outer tracks are longer and the speed of
the disk is constant so the extra length
is used to write the block at a
gap of the same time.

As you can see the first 56 GCR
numbers are stored in the normal eight
bit format so that the sequence 144,
1, 255, 7 would convert directly from
decimal into byte values. This can also
be seen for the special values.

Why is such a complicated system
necessary? The disk drive can copy
only transmission very easily and the
GCR approach allows up to a
ISO8000 means that there can be used
for special purposes. To translate this
in depth means a study of the format
if a single sector.

Disk Organisation

As you've seen, the disk has a rigid
structure of tracks and sectors which
must be organised by the DOS. To
this the sector status is full track
data in one exclusive use track 18.
This is not counted when the 'formats'
sector value is calculated so an empty

Table 2 - Standard System to GCR Conversion

DEC	HEX	BIN	GCR	DEC	HEX	BIN	GCR
0	$00	00000	01010	8	$08	01000	01001
1	$01	00001	01011	9	$09	01001	11001
2	$02	00010	10010	10	$0A	01010	11010
3	$03	00011	10011	11	$0B	01011	11011
4	$04	00100	01110	12	$0C	01100	11110
5	$05	00101	01111	13	$0D	01101	11111
6	$06	00110	10110	14	$0E	01110	11100
7	$07	00111	10111	15	$0F	01111	11101

To make this clearer we'll consider how the following four decimal bytes
would be saved:

Table 3 - Normal to GCR Conversion

| DECIMAL | BINARY | GCR EXTENDED | EIGHT BIT |
	nybbles	nybbles	nybbles
144	1001 0000	11001 01010	11001010 10
1	0000 0001	01010 01011	01010010 11
0	0000 0000	01010 01010	01010010 10
255	1111 1111	11101 11101	11101111 01
7	0000 0111	01010 10111	01010101 11

Table 4 - Header format

Track 18 Sector 0

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
0	Next track	Normally value 18
1	Next sector	Normally value 1
2	Format idate	The 1541 value is 65
3	Unused	Value zero
4-143	Block allocation map	See Table 5 for details
144-161	Start of disk name	Padded with 160 values if less
		than 16 bits
162-163	Disk ID	Two byte ID uses user byte
164	Shifted space	Value 160
165-166	DOS version and format type	50 and 65 for 1541
167-169	Shifted spaces	Value 160
169-170	Four zeros	Value zero
180-191	Unused	BLOCKS FREE characters on
some sections, otherwise value
zero

Table 5 - Block Allocation Map (BAM)

Track 18, Sector 0: Bytes 4-143

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
1	Number of free blocks	Blocks free on track 1
2	Bit map of sectors 0-7	
3	Bit map of sectors 8-15	
4	Bit map of sectors 16-23	
5-8	Bit map of sectors 16-23	Each track in turn in groups of
four

	BYTE	8	7	6	5
	VALUE	128	64	32	16
BIT	Of blocks free	11110000	11100011	11111111
SECTOR		7-0	15-8	23-16

Table 6 – Directory Format

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
0	Next-directory block track	Always value 18
1	Next-directory block sector	Value between 2 and 18
2	File type	$80 = DEL
		$81 = SEQ
		$82 = PRG
		$83 = USR
		$84 = REL
3-4	Start track and sector	Padded with value 160 if less
5-20	Point filename	than 16 characters
21-22	Side sector track	REL files only otherwise zero
23-27	Not used	Value zero
28-29	Track and sector	Used only when -R user is in
		use replacement file
30-31	Number of file blocks	Length of file in byte format
32-33	Not used	Value zero
34-63	Second file	Similar to bytes 2-31
66-95	Third file	Similar to bytes 2-31
96-127	Fourth file	Similar to bytes 2-31
128-159	Fifth file	Similar to bytes 2-31
160-191	Sixth file	Similar to bytes 2-31
192-223	Seventh file	Similar to bytes 2-31
224-255	Eighth file	Similar to bytes 2-31

Table 7 – Sequential Files

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
0-1	Next track and sector	Points to next SEQ block
2-255	Data bytes	254 file bytes

Table 8 – Program Files

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
0-1	Next track and sector	Pointer to next PRG block
2-3	Start address of program	Used only for first block informed
		data
4-255	Program data	252 bytes

Table 9 – Relative Files

Record block

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
0-1	Next track and sector	Pointer to next record block
2-255	254 bytes of data	First byte followed by some.
		Partially filled records are
		padded with zeros

Side sector block

BYTE	CONTENTS	DEFINITION
0-1	Next track and sector	Next side sector
2	Side sector number	Value 0 to 5
3	Record length	Maximum 255
4-5	Track and sector	First side sector pointer
6-7	Track and sector	Second side sector pointer
8-9	Track and sector	Third side sector pointer
10-11	Track and sector	Fourth side sector pointer
12-13	Track and sector	Fifth side sector pointer
14-15	Track and sector	Sixth side sector pointer
16-255	Track and sector pointers	Pointers to record blocks

formatted disk with top 664 blocks free and not 683 as you might expect.

The DOS uses sector 0 as a space to store the disk header name and ID and an area to map out which sectors have been used and which are still available. In common with every other used block on the disk, the first two bytes indicate the location of the next track and next sector order. On the header block (track 18, sector 0) these bytes are set to "18" and "01" respectively to show the DOS that no further directory blocks exist.

Track 18,1 is the first block of the directory index and each entry contains fifteen files. The first entry is a blank the first two bytes of which are set to "18" and "01" to point to the next directory block. On all other blocks the first two bytes are set to hold the number of the next directory block. The last block is identified by setting byte 0 to value zero.

The third byte in every entry in this first track and sector of the directory block contains a file type, based on the values given in Table 6. For example the value $82 (program), $83 (sequential), $81 (relative), $80 (user) or DEL (deleted).

The next two bytes are pointers to the first track and sector of the file proper, then follow bytes to represent the name of the file in PETSCII code. The number of bytes used for the name is 16 and any spare bytes are filled with the padding value 160.

The file blocks start with the usual track and sector pointer followed by data and at byte 32 (two file bytes). The PRG files reserve two bytes in the first sector for the start address of the program whereas the file can be found on the SEQ data.

The next two bytes at the end of the file on the computer's memory is to have first format. All the following PRG sectors resemble SEQ and REL files apart from the use in this position being followed by 252 data bytes as these blocks contain no starting address and the next track and sector fields are set to zero.

Relative files need a special setor or series of sectors called side-sectors and their format is shown in Tables 21 and 22 (track and sector) and the formats shown in this table. The five byte track and sector field in the computer's memory is to have first format. All the following PRG sectors resemble SEQ and REL files apart from the use of the first position being followed by 252 data bytes as these blocks contain no starting address and the next track and sector fields are set to zero.

Listings

Get it right first time with our deluxe program system for the C64.

Y ou may have noticed that our listings are free of those horrible little block blobs which used to run menacing across the screen of a seasonable graphic symbol. You may also have noticed the funny numbers by the side of each line of the listing. For no merit, it's all part of our easy entry aid.

Instead of the confusing graphics and rows of countless spaces in PRINT statements and strings we use a special kind of abbreviation. The code, or mnemonic, is always contained in square brackets and you'll soon learn to decipher their meanings.

For example, [SA] would mean type in a Shifted A, or an up of eights to layman's terms, and [S6/8] would mean type in one of those symbols.

[S+2] means hold down the shift key and press the plus key twice. It doesn't take a great deal of imagination to realise that [C+2] means doing exactly the same to get the control key twice. For the Commodore key (between left of the keyboard) a bold down instead of the shift key.

If there's that two-space appears in a reason of the colour bars within printing, i.e. DOWN,5,LEFT,9,DIE [?C] The asterisk would be followed by holding

down the CTRL key as you press N, press the cursor key down twice, the cursor left key five times, press the key marked for deleting the character and finally a question mark. You may also have noticed the funny numbers by the side of the CTRL key, press the F3 key and, finally hold the Commodore key down while pressing the number two key [C2] would of course make the computer print in black.

Always remember that you should only have a row of graphics characters followed by a carriage return in conjunction and no commas, unless something has gone [WH2/8] or [S6/8]?

In this case the two characters should have a comma between them.

Our new excursion [REV-T] will appear in a listing. This is a device symbol and is created by entering the line up to this statement. Then type a Reversed character (SHIFT 8, 9) and delete it. This gets the computer to turn the reverse character back into RVSON), type the relevant number of spaces and delete it again. Now finish the line and press RETURN.

A list of these special aids is given in the table but remember that once only of that they contain will pressed console of a PRINT string would be to get. This may appear when in value to within a calculation, so do not look something like:

CT+2'[P2'PR.
Square the square brackets and put type in a slashed upward, pointing arrow (ie, the @ symbol).

```
**** 10 REM VERONICA ****
```

```
10 REM [?]...[?]
20 ...
30 ...
40 ...
50 ...
60 ...
70 ...
80 ...
90 ...
100 ...
```

by Eric Doyle

Checksum Program

The hexadecimal numbers appearing in a column to the left of the listing should not be typed in with the program. These are merely checksum values and are there to help you get each line right. Don't worry if you don't understand the hexadecimal system, as long as you can compare two characters on the screen with the corresponding two characters in the magazine you can use our fast checking program.

Type in the Checksum Program, make sure that you've not made any mistakes and save it to tape or disk

immediately because it will be used with most of the present and future listings appearing in Your Commodore.

At the start of each programming session, load Checksum and run it. The screen will turn brown with yellow characters and each time you type in a line (and press the RETURN key a number will appear on the screen in white. This should be the same as the corresponding value in the magazine.

If the two values don't relate to one another, you have made an error (but the exactly as printed so go back and check each character carefully. When you find the error simply correct it and

press RETURN again.

If you want to turn off the checker simply type SYS49132 and the screen will return to the familiar blue colours. You can then do whatever it was you wanted to do and if this doesn't pan the area where Checksum lies you can go back to it with the auto SYS command.

No system is foolproof but the chances of two errors cancelling one Many of the listings are presented in lower case. To turn text compressor to lower case mode press the Commodore key and the SHIFT key at the same time.

Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress		Mnemonic	Symbol	Keypress
[RIGHT]		CRSR left/right		[BLACK]		CTRL & 1
[LEFT]		SHIFT & CRSR left/right		[WHITE]		CTRL & 2
[DOWN]		CRSR up/down		[RED]		CTRL & 3
[UP]		SHIFT & CRSR up/down		[CYAN]		CTRL & 4
[F1]		f1 key		[PURPLE]		CTRL & 5
[F2]		SHIFT & f1 key		[GREEN]		CTRL & 6
[F3]		f3 key		[BLUE]		CTRL & 7
[F4]		SHIFT & f3 key		[YELLOW]		CTRL & 8
[F5]		f5 key		[POUND]	£	£
[F6]		SHIFT & f5 key		[ARROW]	←	←
[F7]		f7 key		[UPARROW]	↑	↑
[F8]		SHIFT & f7 key		[INST]		SHIFT & INST/DEL
[HOME]		CLR/HOME		[REV T]		CTRL & 9
[CLR]		SHIFT & CLR/HOME		[Xletter]		Commodore & letter
[RVSON]		CTRL & 9		[Sletter]		SHIFT + letter

YOUR COMMODORE

Listings

SECRET WRITING

PROGRAM: CAESAR CIPHER

```
10  REM
20  REM *    CAESAR CIPHER
30  REM *
40  REM * BY M.KINGSBURY APRIL
    1986 *
50  REM
60  REM
70  PRINT CHR$(8):POKE53281,6
80  PRINT"(CLR)(DOWN)(RIGHT)
    (RIGHT) CAESAR CIPHER"
90  PRINT"(DOWN)(DOWN)(DOWN)
    (DOWN) 1 TO ENCODE"
100 PRINT"(DOWN)(DOWN) 2 TO
    DECODE"
110 PRINT"(DOWN)(DOWN)(DOWN)
    WHICH?(RIGHT)(RIGHT)"
120 GETA$:IFA$=""THEN120
```

```
130 GOTO490:IFA$="1"THEN160
140 IFNEW=0THENCLR
150 IFA$="2"THEN380
160 REM ********************
170 REM * ENCODE *
180 REM ********************
190 PRINT"(CLR)(DOWN) TYPE IN
    TEXT (LETTERS A-Z):"
200 PRINT"(DOWN) (RETURN) TO
    FINISH"
210 INPUT T$
220 IF T$=""THEN300
230 FORI=1TOLEN(T$)
240 C$=MID$(T$,I,1)
250 C=ASC(C$)
260 C=C+SHIFT
270 IFC>90THENC=C-26
280 PRINTCHR$(C);
290 NEXT
300 PRINT
310 GOTO210
```

```
130 GETEX$:IFEX$=""THEN130
140 IFEX$="Y"THENRUN
150 END
```

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PROGRAM: COLUMBUS CIPHER

PROGRAM: FRACTION CIPHER

```
PROGRAM  5:PROTECTION-DATA
```

HIDDEN POWERS

PROGRAM: PROG1.01

PROGRAM: PROG2.01

Listings

TALKING COMPUTERS


```
100 REM ***
110 REM *
120 REM *  READ SPRITE DATA
130 REM *
140 REM ***
150 REM :  LOADING DONE
160 REM :
170 REM :  POKE DATA
180 REM ***
```

PROGRAM: LORENA LOW

PROGRAM: LORENA HIGH

PROGRAM: TRANSFER LIST

CONSTRUCTING A COMPILER

PROGRAM: REVERSE DATA

PROGRAM: ENGLISH.LDR

WILLIAM TELL

Here are the first two parts of William Tell which will build up over the next few months into the full program. These are the machine routines, which after you type them in, save them on tape and then type in the BASIC program (see next month). The third and final section (the sound routine FX) will complete the program.

Listings

```
     180,195,210,231,4094
 5:  *182 DATA 212,32,210,255,32,
     8,205,200,201,0,208,240,108,
     1,233,234,4056
 6:  *172 DATA 161,7,7,231,231,87
     1,93,93,93,93,93,93,93,93,93,
     219,9,4092
 7:  *182 DATA 93,91,81,80,230,69
     8,238,9,9,9,230,230,230,230,
     230,93,4256
...
```

```
1  REM ...
```

When typing in a large amount of data, such as most Your Commodore listings, it is quite likely that you will make at least one typing mistake.

When you eventually RUN the program it can be especially annoying to be presented with an ILLEGAL QUANTITY ERROR IN LINE message. Even more annoying is the fact that upon checking the line in the error message you can't see anything wrong with it.

Imagine the following situation:

You have typed in the listing below, enter it now if you like:

```
10 A=A+1 : REM X : IF X = -1
THEN SYS 49152
20 POKE 49152+A,X : GOTO 10
30 DATA 169,0,132,18,5
```

```
40 DATA 255,255,255,257,255
50 DATA 169,0,132,18,5
60 DATA -1
```

Line 30 READs the numbers from the DATA statements. Line 20 POKEs the numbers that you have read into memory.

When you RUN the above program all will be well until the program reaches the 257 in line 40. Line 10 POKEs this number without any problems. However, as soon as line 20 attempts to POKE it into memory you will get the dreaded ILLEGAL QUANTITY ERROR IN LINE 20 message. Nothing is wrong with line 20 other than you can only POKE numbers up to 255 into a memory location. The number that was being POKEd in the above example was 257, hence the

B R E A K

Bug Finder

We'd like to remind our readers that we run a Bug Finder service.

If you have typed in one of our programs and despite much checking, you still can't get it to run, then send us the following.

Two copies of your program on tape or disk.

A description of your problem.

If possible a listing of your work (can help us to find the fault).

A stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of the program to you.

Should any of the above be missing then we will not be able to deal with your query.

We will try to point out where you have made errors and place a corrected copy of the program back on to your tape or disk before we return it to you as soon as it stops working, please check it several times first.

We do get a large number of queries and so it may take a while for us to reply, so please do bear with us.

Software Submissions

Readers who have sent, or who are thinking of sending, programs for possible publication will be pleased to know that we are now up to date with all letters.

We would like to thank all contributors for their patience in waiting for a reply from us.

A new computerised system has been set up to deal with reader submissions which should enable us to deal with them much quicker.

Should you have any queries about submissions please write to us.

Program Submission Query

To Your Commodore
1 Golden Square
London W1R 3AB.

At the Your Commodore office we receive hundreds of letters from readers every month. We do try and answer each individual letter but sometimes this is impossible due to pressure of work. If you have written to us and not received a personal reply, we apologise for this but we cannot promise to reply to every item of mail we receive. If you feel that your question or letter really needs an answer, then (whatever of us is a s.a.e. will guarantee a reply, although this may still take time to arrive.

Oops!

Unfortunately the gremlins found their way into the SIMPLE program that we published in the August issue of the magazine. You will find the corrections below together with more detailed instructions on how to enter the program.

These are the only corrections that the program requires, if you still have problems we suggest that your typing very carefully.

Entry Instructions

1) Type in and save the program.
2) Run the program by following:

POKE 58160 POKE 0,4 NEW

3) Load the SIMPLE basic loader.
4) Type: RUN
5) When finished type: NEW
6) Enter the listing presented here.

```
PROGRAM: SIMPLE CORRECTIONS

10 FOR X=820 TO 1023
15 READ A
20 POKE X,A:NEXT
30 POKE=53280,0:POKE=53281,0
40 FORX=0 TO3
50 SYS49152:REM=RANDOM
130 DATA 169,0,133,251,169
...
```

8) Type: RUN
9) Type: MONITOR
10) Enter the program name to save the program:

S"SIMPLE",8,1080,2800 for disk or
S"SIMPLE",8,1080,2800 for tape.

Puzzle Corner

Puzzle A

Consider the word ABCCEE. You will see that it contains three consecutive letters viz ABC.

There are 26 such origins. Obviously many of them do not appear in any recognisable English word. How many words can you find that have three consecutive letters? Remember, they don't have to be at the start of the word.

Puzzle B

As a change from triangles, how many rectangles are there in **Diagram A**.

Send your entries to: November Puzzle Corner, Your Commodore 1 Golden Square, London W1R 3AB.

The first two correct answers pulled out of the hat on the closing date, November 30th will receive a Prize Voucher each from Your Commodore each.

Diagram A

these programs
top ten!

BUSICALC 3

...SOFT

YOUR COMMO

EMERGENCY WA...

William Tell –
Sprites Galore

UNBEATABLE P...
TALKING COMPUTERS △ SCROLLING...